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**AN ANTI-RADIATION PROJECTILE (ARP) TERMINAL
EFFECTS SIMULATION COMPUTER PROGRAM (ARPSIM)**

R. D. WEBSTER

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**US ARMY ARMAMENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND
LARGE CALIBER
WEAPON SYSTEMS LABORATORY
DOVER, NEW JERSEY**

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) <p>This report is the documentation for a computer code developed primarily to aid development engineers by providing estimates of the relative importance of components in terms of effectiveness.</p> <p>The ARPSIM computer model was developed in support of a requirement to estimate the effectiveness of the various kill mechanisms (fragmentation, antenna blast, vehicle blast, and direct hit) of an Anti-Radiation Projectile (ARP) against a typical air defense radar-emitting target. A Monte Carlo technique</p>		

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is used to generate estimates of the probability of kill for a single ARP fired against a single target. The influence of various fuzing schemes and guidance errors are considered in determining burst points.

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INTRODUCTION

ARPSIM is a computer program developed to provide estimates of the terminal effectiveness of an Anti-Radiation Projectile (ARP) fired against an air defense, radar-emitting target.

The primary objective of ARPSIM is to provide the user with a tool to parametrically ascertain the sensitivity of the ARP to warhead, guidance, and fuzing design changes.

The ARPSIM model simulates single round terminal conditions from the time when the ARP is flying a straight line trajectory at some fixed attack elevation in the vicinity of the target. Trajectories are determined from guidance errors distributed about a specified homing point. No further trajectory alterations are made. Fuzing points on the target are specified, and when fuzing conditions are satisfied, a burst point is established along the selected trajectory. The proximity of the burst point to the target determines the magnitude of kill probabilities for blast, direct hit, and fragmentation effects. Separate blast kills for both the target body and radar antenna can be estimated. Fragmentation effects are based upon terminal effectiveness estimates generated by the full spray material lethal area (MAE) computer code (refs 1 and 2).

The ARPSIM program is coded in FORTRAN for interactive use on the CDC 6500/6600 in the INTERCOM mode. The user is prompted for data entry. Also, at the option of the user, an input guide can be generated prior to each use. Fragmentation effects are estimated from data previously generated by the MAE program relative to conditional kill probabilities. Optionally, a function, $P_k(r)$, can be provided to specify fragmentation kill probability as a function of range. Comments are added throughout the FORTRAN code for better understanding and for development of future options for the code.

A user guide, an example of a computer run, and a FORTRAN code listing are presented as appendixes A, B, and C.

PROGRAM FLOW

For each Monte Carlo sample, a simulation of the terminal characteristics of the ARP is made beginning at a time prior to fuzing during the ARP flight after final corrections to the trajectory have been made and when the remaining trajectory is linear at a fixed attack angle. The sequence of events for each simulation is:

1. An attack angle is chosen which provides a straight line flight path with respect to a specified homing point.
2. A trajectory is chosen based upon the guidance errors with respect to the homing point.
3. A fuzing point along the chosen flight path is determined.

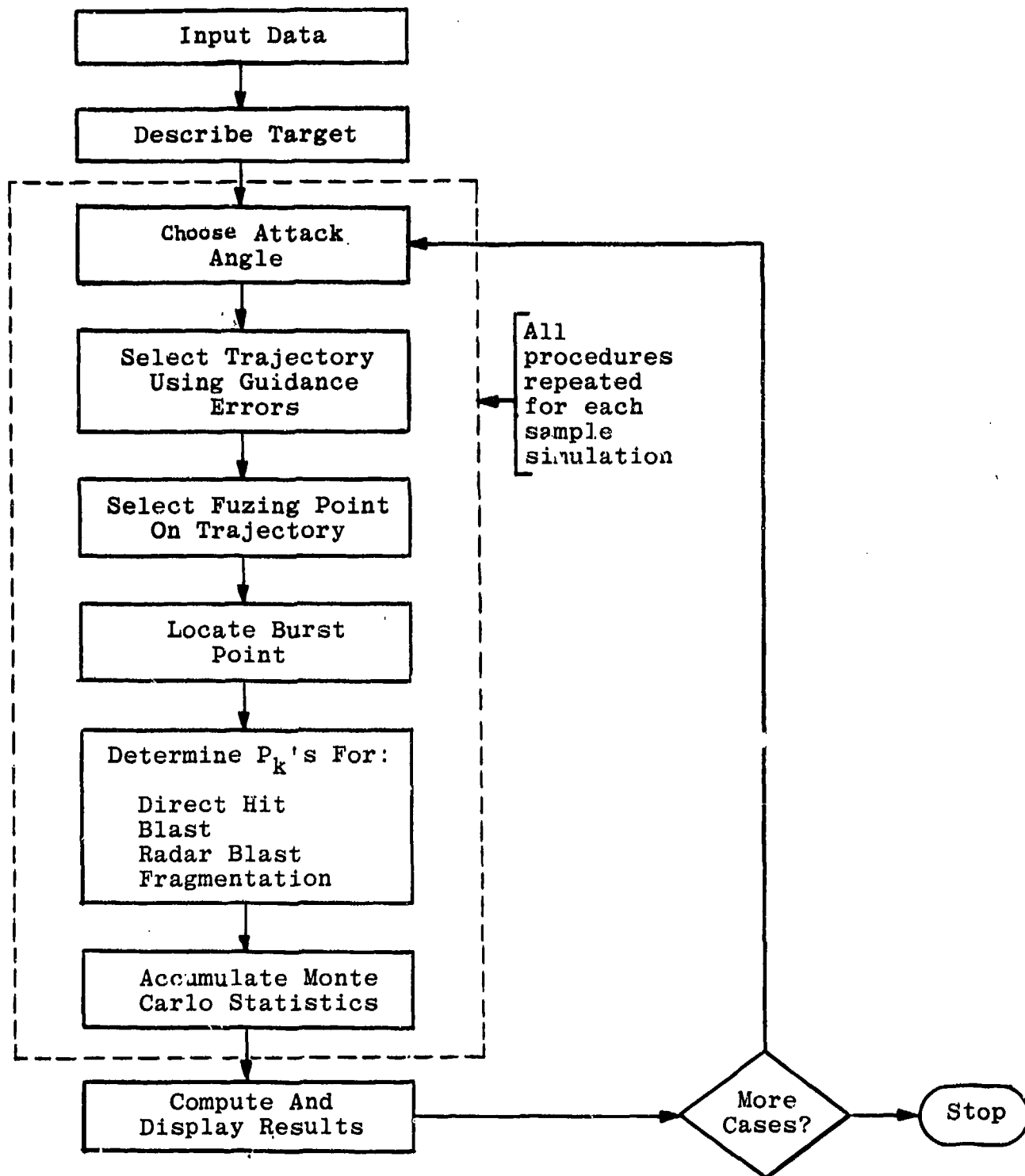


Figure 1. Program flow

4. A burst point is established based on the type of fuze, direct hit potential and possible backup fuzing or ground impact prior to nominal fuzing.

The proximity of the burst point to the target yields estimates of kill probability for direct hit, target body blast, radar blast, and fragmentation effects. The overall kill probability for each simulation is determined from the individual kill mechanism effects. This process is repeated for each simulation to provide the desired estimates of ARP terminal effectiveness. The above-described program flow is illustrated in figure 1.

The following subsections briefly describe portions of the model in the approximate order in which they follow the program flow.

Terminal Effects

Terminal effects are measured in terms of direct hit, blast, and fragmentation. Knowledge of the ARP warhead characteristics as well as the target's vulnerability to each of these effects is essential. Consequently, a preliminary analysis is required of the vulnerability of the target to the ARP warhead. Fragmentation effects are provided in either of two distinct formats: a P_k grid which yields conditional kill probability as a function of burst point proximity to the target, or a P_k vs R (range) function which provides the kill probability data as a function of range only; i.e., azimuth characteristics are averaged for each range from projectile burst to target. These functions are provided by the MAE program. Direct hit and blast effects are estimated from standard target vulnerability analysis.

The overall kill probability for each Monte Carlo sample is based upon these individual effects and is computed as:

$$P_k = 1 - (1 - P_{DH})(1 - P_{RDR})(1 - P_{BLST})(1 - P_F)$$

where

P_{DH} = direct hit kill probability,

P_{RDR} = radar blast kill probability,

P_{BLST} = vehicle blast kill probability,

and

P_F = fragmentation kill probability.

Coordinate System

The simulation uses a rectangular coordinate system whose origin is at ground zero of the target center of vulnerability. Target heading establishes the negative range direction (-R); positive deflection (D) is to the left (driver's side) of the target; height (H) is measured from the ground (positive up) (fig. 2).

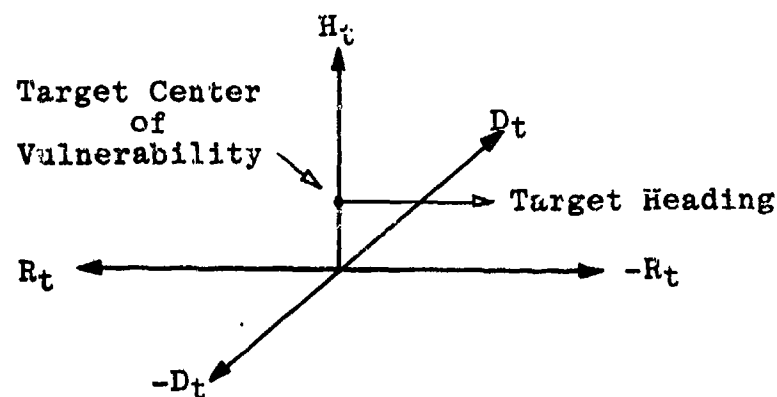


Figure 2. Coordinate system

Attack Angle

The attack angle is the combination of both elevation and azimuth angles which define the direction of the incoming ARP with respect to the coordinate system for the target. Azimuth is measured from the negative range direction toward the positive deflection. The elevation angle, ω , is measured from the horizontal in the positive height direction (fig. 3). Azimuth can be either fixed or chosen randomly for each simulation. Elevation is chosen from a Gaussian distribution with a specified mean, μ_ω , and standard deviation, σ_ω . The attack angle orients the direction of the ARP flight path (trajectory).

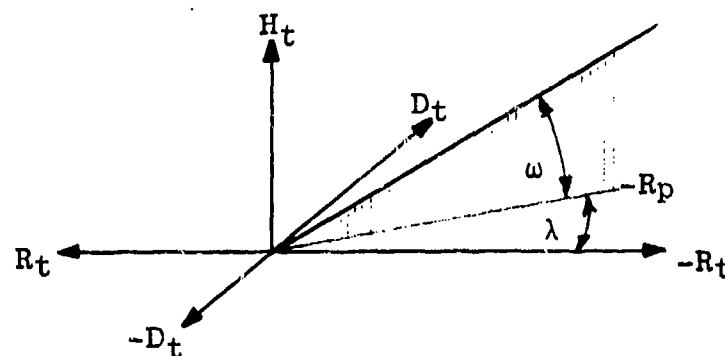


Figure 3. Attack angle

Guidance Errors

Guidance errors are Gaussian and are specified by either the standard deviations in deflection and height or CEP in deflection and height. These errors are defined in the plane normal to the ARP trajectory and passing through the homing point. The location of the guidance plane and the selection of a sample trajectory through the point (GR, GD, GH) are illustrated in figure 4. The determination of the point (GR, GD, GH) is as follows:

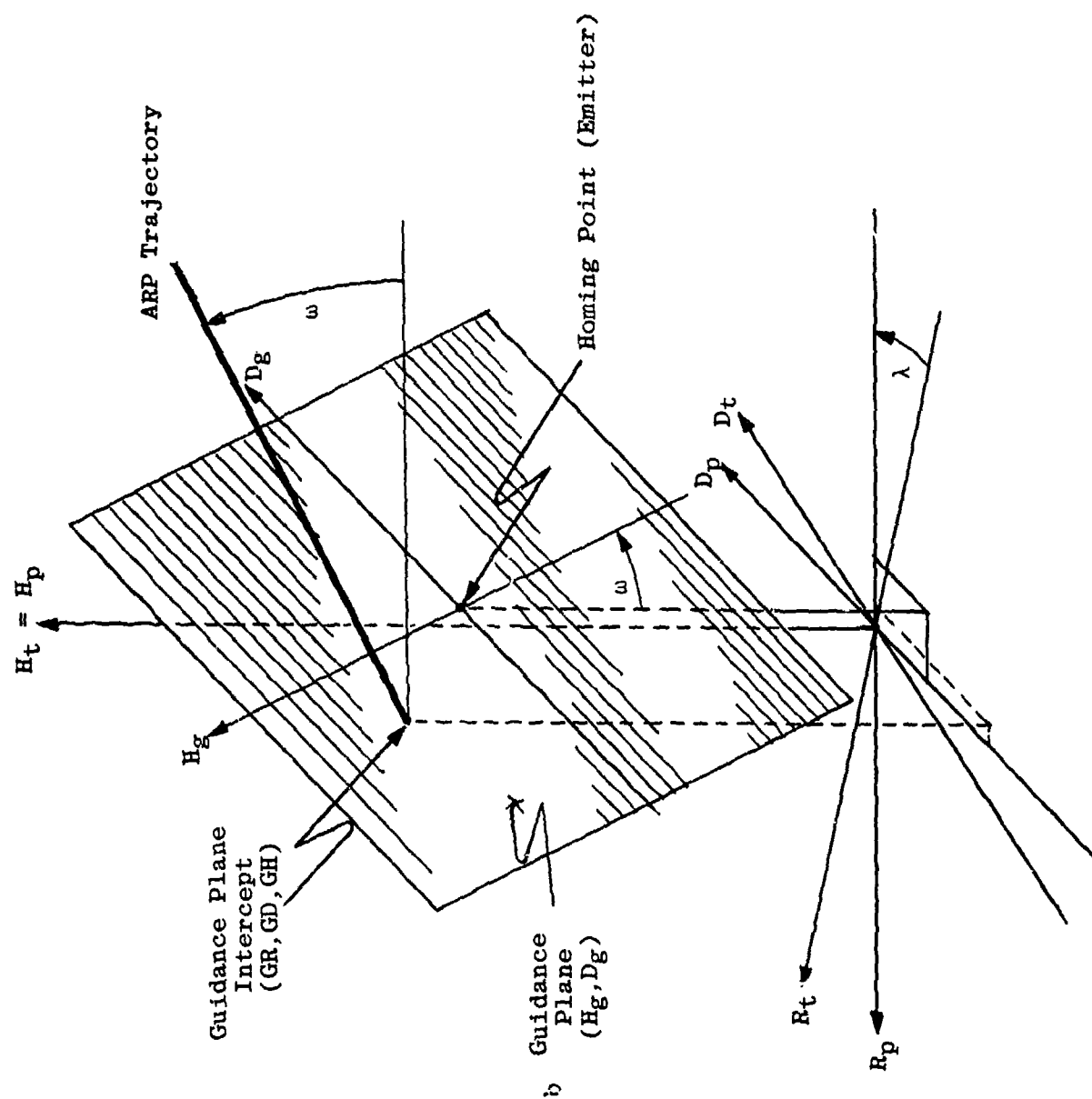


Figure 4. Guidance errors

First, the homing point (GMR, GMD, GMH), defined in the target coordinate system (R_t , D_t , H_t), is rotated through the azimuth angle, λ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GMR}' &= \text{GMR} \cos(\lambda) - \text{GMD} \sin(\lambda) \\ \text{GMD}' &= \text{GMD} \cos(\lambda) + \text{GMR} \sin(\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

Then GR, GD, and GH are defined based on the sampled errors about the rotated homing point. Then

where H, D are random normal deviates with $\mu = 0$, $\sigma = 1$,

$$\text{GR} = \text{GMR}' + H \sigma_h \sin(\omega)$$

$$\text{GD} = \text{GMD}' + D \sigma_d$$

and,

$$\text{GH} = \text{GMH} + H \sigma_h \cos(\omega)$$

where GR, GD, GH are in the R_p , D_p , H_p (projectile) coordinate system and σ_h , σ_d are the standard deviations in height and deflection, respectively, of the guidance error in the guidance plane (H_g , D_g).

Fuzing

Six options are available for primary fuzing; both point detonating (PD) and proximity (VT) backup fuzes can be considered. Each of the primary fuzes is described below:

Gaussian Fuzing Angle

Fuze glitter points are specified on the target and a single glitter point is selected as either the first glitter point encountered or, optionally, chosen randomly for each simulation. When the angle between the flight path and a line from the ARP to the glitter point is equal to the fuzing angle, ϕ , the point on the trajectory at the vertex of the angle is taken to be the fuzing point (fig. 5). The fuze angle for each simulation is selected from a Gaussian distribution as,

$$\phi = \mu_\phi + v \sigma_\phi$$

where v is a random normal deviate with $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 1$.

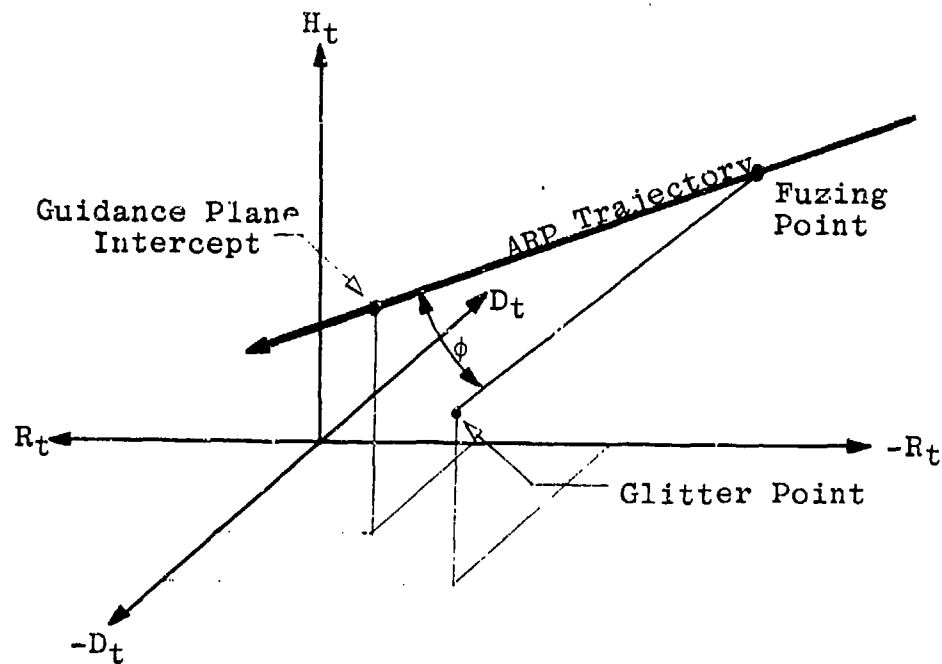


Figure 5. Fuzing angle

Uniform Fuzing Angle

Identical to the Gaussian fuzing angle except that ϕ is chosen as uniformly random between specified limits for each simulation.

Linear Fuzing

Fuzing occurs at some distance along the ARP flight path measured from the guidance plane. The distance along the flight path is chosen from a Gaussian distribution with a specified mean, μ_1 and standard deviation, σ_1 (fig. 6). Given the ARP terminal velocity, linear fuzing can be used to represent a time fuze where time is measured from the guidance plane. If μ_t, σ_t represent the Gaussian parameters for a time fuze, then where V_T is the ARP terminal velocity, $\mu_1 = V_T * \mu_t$ and $\sigma_1 = V_T * \sigma_t$.

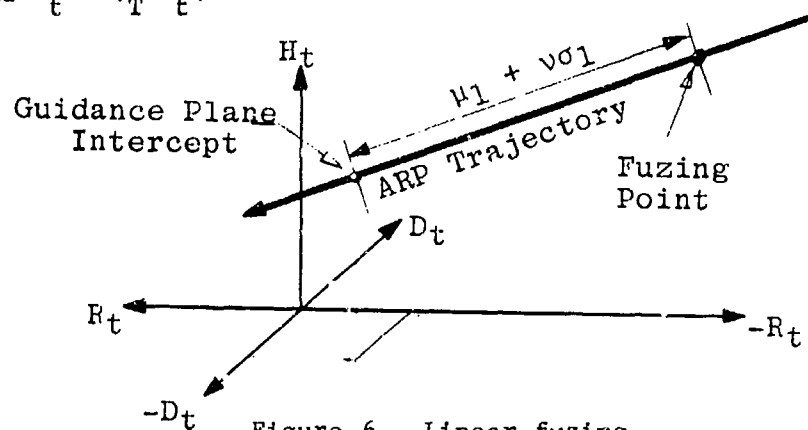


Figure 6. Linear fuzing

Height Fuzing

Fuzing occurs at a specific height above the ground. Height is chosen from a Gaussian distribution where the mean and standard deviation are specified. The point on the ARP flight path which corresponds to the selected height is the fuzing point.

VT Fuze

A VT fuze functioning distribution is considered by specifying the cumulative distribution function of fuzing height. A fuzing height is chosen according to sampling from that distribution and the fuzing point is the point on the ARP flight path which corresponds to the selected height.

PD Fuze

The intersection of the flight path with the ground establishes the PD fuzing point.

All of the above described primary fuze options can have either a PD or VT backup fuze. The backup fuze is used if a test for primary fuze functioning fails; otherwise, the primary fuze establishes the fuzing point unless a VT backup fuze point occurs at a greater height than the height component of the primary fuze point.

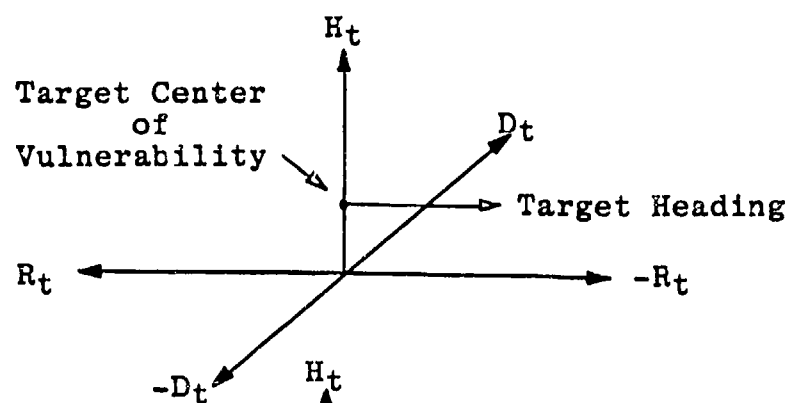
Target

The physical dimensions of the target are represented by a group (up to 5) of rectangular parallelepipeds (fig. 7) with the center of target vulnerability located over the origin of the ARP terminal coordinate system (R_t , D_t , H_t).

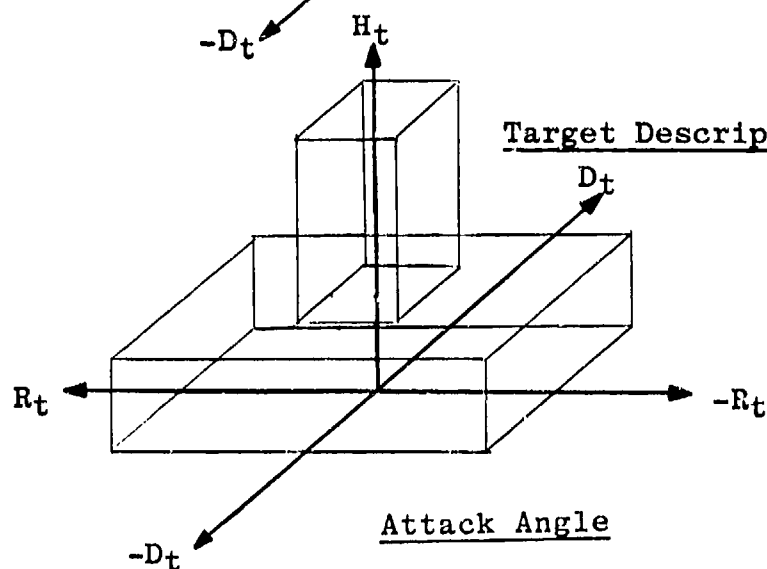
Burst Point

In all cases, once the fuzing point is found, a check is made to ascertain whether the target has been penetrated in order to reach that fuze point. If such penetration is found, the first penetration point is taken as the warhead functioning burst point (in this case, a direct hit burst point). Since the burst point is established in the rotated coordinate system (through the azimuth component of the attack angle), prior to determining kill effects, the burst point is rotated back into the target coordinate system.

Coordinate System



Target Description



Attack Angle

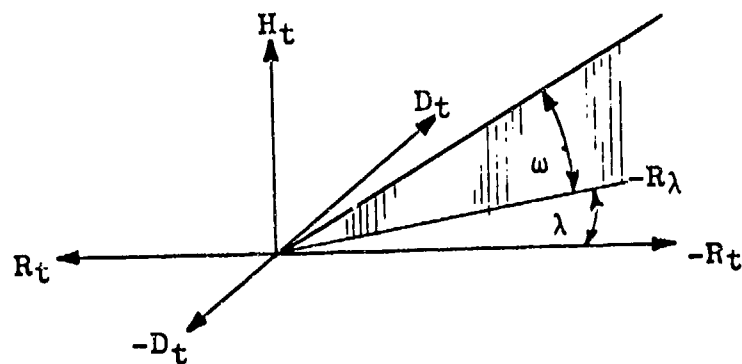


Figure 7. Target description

Direct Hit

If the burst point of the ARP is found to be at the surface of a parallelepiped representing a face of the target, a direct hit is deemed to have occurred.

Blast

Blast kills can be estimated for both the target vehicle and radar antenna.

Target Vehicle Blast

A table of blast radius versus burst height must be provided (fig. 8). If the burst point occurs within the radius specified for the determined height of burst, then a blast kill of the target vehicle is deemed to have occurred for that sample simulation with probability, p (fig. 9 and User Guide, app B).

Radar Blast

A function of the form illustrated in figure 10 must be provided for this option. This function defines radar blast kill probability as a function of range from the antenna to the burst point. For each simulation, radar blast kill is determined from the specified function.

Fragmentation

Fragmentation effects are determined from the results of preliminary MAE analysis of the fragmenting warhead. The MAE computer code is described in references 1 and 2. The MAE program computes conditional kill probabilities as a function of burst point proximity to target center, burst height, attack elevation angle, and projectile terminal velocity. With the MAE code for a given terminal scenario for each of several burst heights, a suitable representation of the fragmentation P_k function can be described. For each burst height, a P_k grid is computed which provides the basis for the construction of a P_k box grid about the target center. It is then a simple matter of interpolating in the range, deflection and height directions as well as for elevation angle to estimate the fragmentation P_k for the actual burst point (fig. 11). Fall-off P_k along the edges of the P_k box is assumed to be linear out to a specified limit; that is, a limit is specified in the range, deflection, and height directions at which the fragmentation P_k drops to zero.

It is important to note that the fragmentation kill probabilities generated by the MAE program are based on vulnerability data averaged over all attack azimuths. Also, P_k 's are determined by the MAE code by computation of the proximity

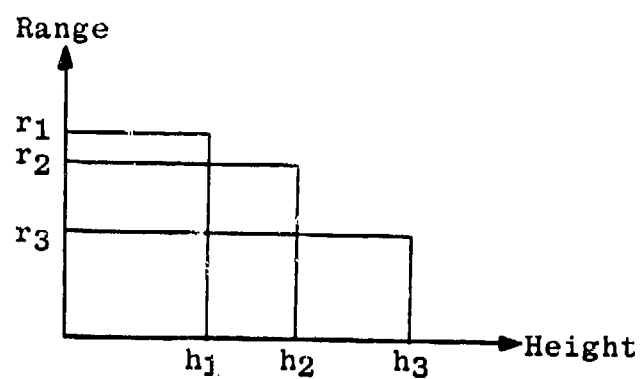


Figure 8. Blast radii vs height

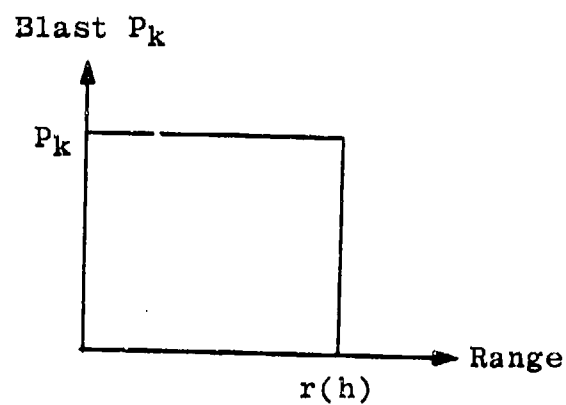


Figure 9. Blast kill probability vs height

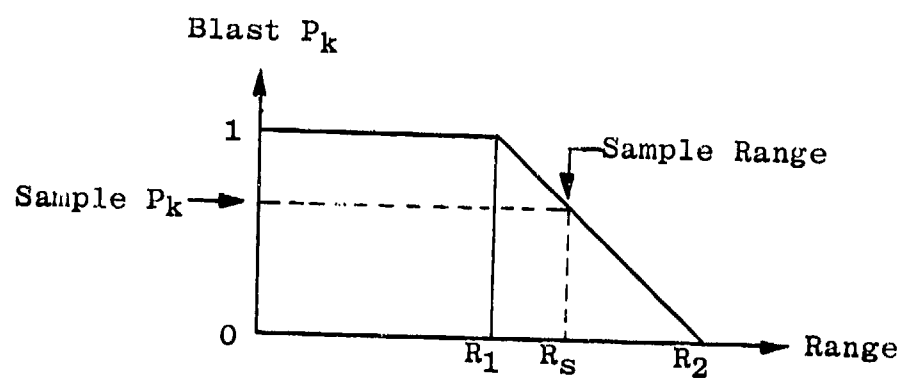


Figure 10. Radar blast function

Estimation of Fragmentation Pk

By Triple Interpolation

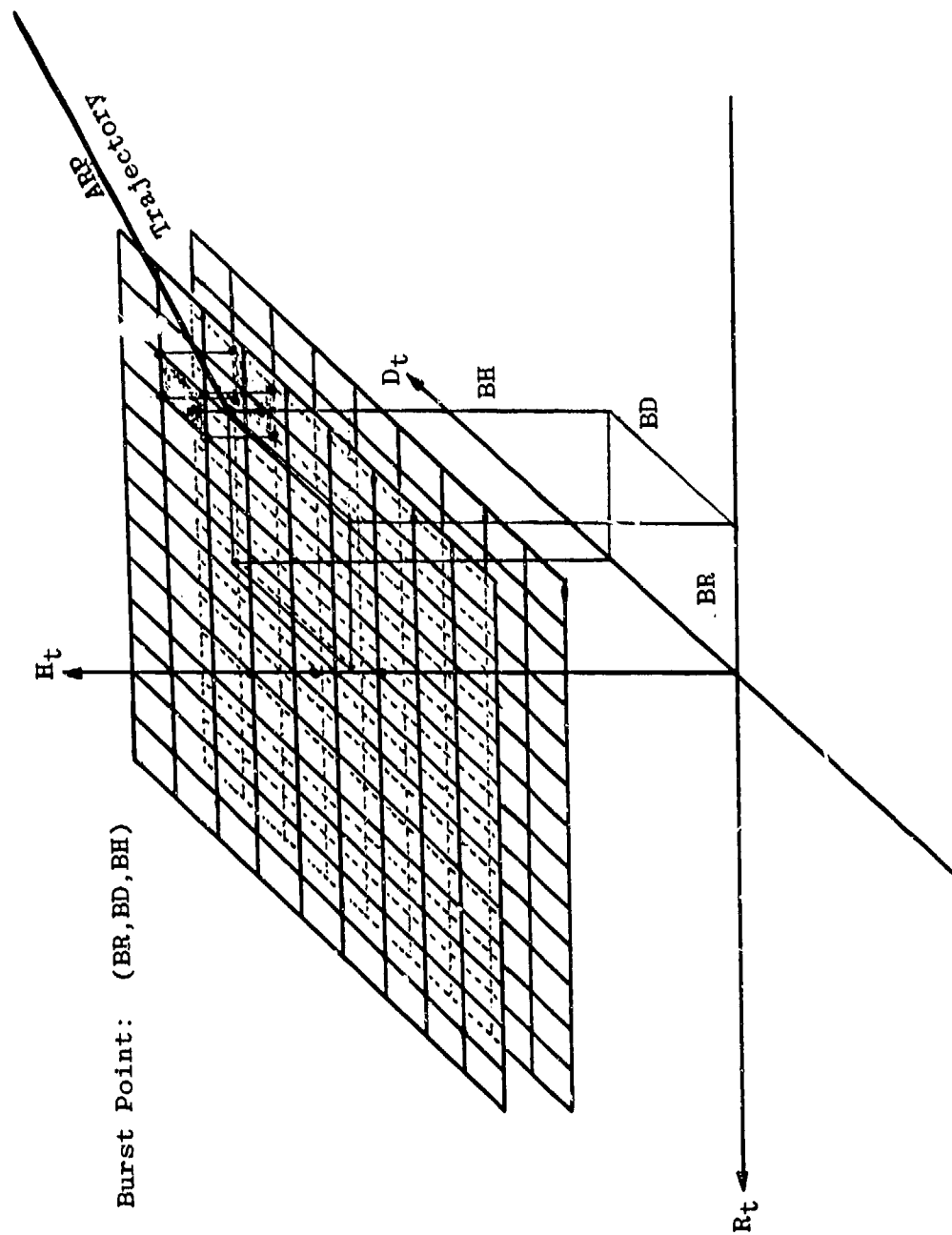


Figure 11. Fragmentation grid interpolation

of the burst point to the target center of vulnerability point. This point-to-point relationship is deficient for narrow spray angle munitions in close proximity to the target. Also, since ARPSIM assumes a particular attack azimuth, the assumption is made that, for the purposes of the ARPSIM model, the average vulnerability of the target can be used to represent the vulnerability for any particular attack azimuth.

As an alternative to the P_k grid box, the MAE program can be used to generate a P_k -versus-range function, where the P_k is averaged over all target azimuths. ARPSIM can utilize this function to interpolate for P_k based upon the range from the burst point to the target center. The P_k -versus-range function can be generated for various burst height and elevation angle combinations. This approach is not recommended with directional warheads.

When the MAE program is used, the blast option available with the MAE code should not be used.

MONTE CARLO ESTIMATES

The program flow procedures are followed for each simulation to provide estimates for direct hit, body blast, radar blast, and fragmentation effects in the form of kill probabilities, P_k . Estimates of these kill probabilities are computed by using

$$P_k(n) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_k(i)}{n}, \quad n = \text{sample size}$$

for each of the kill mechanisms. The combined kill probability is computed for each sample using

$$P_k(i) = 1 - [1 - P_{DH}(i)] [1 - P_{RDR}(i)] [1 - P_{BLST}(i)] [1 - P_F(i)]$$

These overall kill probabilities are averaged for each individual component kill probability to give Monte Carlo estimates of the effectiveness of the individual kill mechanisms as well as the overall probability of defeating the target.

CONCLUSIONS

The ARPSIM model can be used to provide both weapon designers and effectiveness analysts with an assessment of the potential for the ARP system. As a design tool, ARPSIM provides insight into the contributions of guidance and fuzing policies to the overall performance of the ARP warhead. ARPSIM does not simulate the guidance and control or radiation sensing mechanisms. ARPSIM does provide a means to parametrically assess the relative importance of various performance levels of the guidance, fuzing, and warhead functions. By providing

effectiveness information for a host of performance capabilities, ARPSIM is a useful tool to aid in exploiting those elements of the system which provide the greatest payoff in terms of system effectiveness. ARPSIM can also be utilized to provide data for systems analyses once performance criteria for guidance, fuzing, and warhead functioning have been firmly established by weapon design.

The following specific assumptions and limitations are imbedded within the ARPSIM model:

1. Target is engaged in open flat terrain.
2. ARP terminal trajectory is linear with the longitudinal axis of the projectile collinear with the trajectory.
3. The target configuration can be adequately represented by an aggregate of rectangular parallelepipeds.
4. Fragmentation effects can be estimated with the use of either a P_k box or a P_k -versus-range function generated by the material lethal area program based upon vulnerability data averaged over all azimuths.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The computer code follows a sequence of steps for each sample simulation. Any of these steps can be treated as a separate functional module (fig. 1). The degree of simulation detail can be changed by developing more complex modules to either increase simulation accuracy or expand modular function. The consequences of either improving the model's resolution or expanding its scope are an increase in computer processing time and a resultant increase in the cost of analysis. These consequences must be weighed against the advantages to be gained from the refinement of the model.

Some refinements which might be of merit include the direct computation of fragmentation effects (rather than use the results of precomputations with the MAE code) and the capability to define a complex target array consisting of a multiplicity of target elements.

REFERENCES

1. R. D. Webster, "An Overlay Computer Program for Fragmentation Reduction, Lethal Area, and Target Effects Computations," Information Report E2, Systems Effectiveness Branch, LCWSL, ARRADCOM, Dover, NJ, revised February 1980 by William Matzkowitz.
2. "Computer Program for General Full Spray Materiel MAE Computations, Vol 1, Users Manual," Manual 61 JTCG/ME-79-1-1, Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness, 18 January 1979.

APPENDIX A

USER GUIDE

This user guide is intended to aid those who have access to the ARRADCOM CDC 6500/6600 central computing facility via INTERCOM and BATCH mode processing. Others who may wish to use or modify ARPSIM for operation on a different computer system should also find this guide informative and helpful.

For assessment of fragmentation effects with ARPSIM, it is first necessary to generate files containing fragmentation P_k data as determined by the materiel MAE code (ref 1). There are two alternate forms that the MAE-produced P_k data may take for use by ARPSIM:

1. A P_k grid where grids are defined for the ARP terminal elevation attack angle for up to four different burst heights.
2. A P_k versus range table defined for these same terminal conditions.

For directional fragmentation patterns, the P_k grid format provides a better estimate of the effects produced by the non-symmetry of the warhead effects pattern. P_k functions produced by the MAE code are developed as follows:

P_k Grid Function

Several options exist with the MAE code described in reference 1 which allow the user to define the bounds of the P_k grid in a variety of ways. It is important to note that ARPSIM is limited to a grid size of no more than 20 cells in either range or deflection directions. It is quite possible that fragmentation effects for an ARP warhead might exist at ranges far in excess of the actual miss distance from the target being attacked. For this reason, the user is advised to analyze the guidance errors and fuzing scheme being considered in order to determine practical limits to the size of the P_k grid. Input data for the MAE code are often in units of feet, whereas the P_k grid boundaries which are output are metric. Also, ARPSIM can be used with any consistent set of units, although it is recommended that the metric system be used. It is advisable then to predetermine the practical range for a P_k grid and then use an option with the MAE code to define the limits of the P_k grid.

When using the OVLAY code described in reference 1 to make MAE calculations, the MTRX option should be called for but not actually used; that is, the MTRX input data should consist of a blank card. For the user who is not familiar with the OVLAY system of computer codes, it is a system that was established to provide users with the capability to make single computer runs beginning with raw fragmentation data continuing through MAE computations and the development of P_k grids, and culminating with estimates of artillery system effectiveness against certain target arrays. The overlay technique is used to combine a number of computer codes devoted to these analyses. The MTRX option signals the MAE code to produce a P_k grid on a file named TAPE4 in formats which are compatible with both the MTRX and ARPSIM codes. For this reason, the user should call for the MTRX option when using the OVLAY code, and then provide only a blank card as the input for the MTRX code. By doing this, the user will normally terminate the OVLAY code and will have defined a TAPE4 file consisting of a string of P_k grids, one for each burst height. It is advisable to save the TAPE4 file as a permanent file for future recall of the data, as necessary, when using the ARPSIM code.

If P_k grids are being generated for several (up to three) different attack elevations for use by ARPSIM, each elevation angle data set should be generated by a separate MAE run. Then, when recalling the P_k grid files, define the data on file TAPE2 for the lowest angle data, TAPE3 for the next lowest, and TAPE4 for the highest. Burst heights should always be computed in the order of lowest to highest.

For users who do not have access to the MAE code or who will use an alternate code to generate P_k grids, the files TAPE2, TAPE3, and TAPE4 should contain, sequentially, a card image data record in format (2I3) indicating the number of grid coordinates in range and deflection.

Next, are two card sets in format (10F7.1) where the first set defines the range coordinates of the grid boundaries and the second set defines the deflection boundaries. Boundaries are defined from lowest to highest values. Following these data sets are the P_k 's associated with the grid in format (10F7.5) where P_k 's are given first for the first range cell (lowest grid bracket) for each of the deflection cells (again, beginning with the lowest bracket) and proceeding through all range brackets in the same manner. All P_k grids are defined this way for each burst height in order of lowest to highest burst height.

P_k Versus Range

An average P_k versus range function (table) can be used if the number of ranges is no greater than 200. Format for data entry is (F8.3, F8.5) where the first item is range (usually in meters) followed by the corresponding average P_k . The MAE code can generate this table on a file named TAPE15. These files can be saved, like the grid files, and recalled when using the ARPSIM. These files when used other than with the MAE code or when recalling MAE-generated files, are defined like the grid files, i.e., lowest angle data on TAPE2, next lowest on TAPE3, and highest on TAPE4. Each burst height (up to four) has its own table defined beginning with the lowest burst height and stored sequentially on each file.

Following definition of the P_k functions on TAPE2, TAPE3, and TAPE4 (as required), the ARPSIM can be exercised using a teletype (TTY). Preliminary steps required to run ARPSIM on the ARRADCOM computer in INTERCOM mode are as follows:

INTERCOM Mode Setup

The following sequence is required to access the ARPSIM code and begin its execution:

```
LOGIN.  
...follow normal login procedures  
COMMAND - ETL,500.  
COMMAND - FETCH,ARP,BWEBSTER.  
COMMAND - ATTACH,T,TAPE1FILE,ID=your id.  
COMMAND - COPYBF,T,TAPE1.  
COMMAND - RETURN,T.
```


COMMAND - ATTACH,TAPE2,...
COMMAND - ATTACH,TAPE3,...
COMMAND - ATTACH,TAPE4,...
COMMAND - ARP

The sequence from ATTACH,T... through RETURN,T. is only required if a previously defined set of basic inputs is to be used as a basis for this run. Also, the sequence ATTACH,TAPE2,... through ATTACH,TAPE4,... is required only in accordance with the requirements to estimate fragmentation effects and the diversity of attack elevations required.

In response to the command ARP, the user will be given the opportunity to produce a summary input guide. Following that, the user will be asked whether a file named TAPE1 is to be used as the basis for input data. This option is provided as an aid to the user who expects to make several computer runs with the model using the same basic input data set. The ARPSIM code has a built-in input editing routine which continually redefines the file TAPE1 to be the current basic input data set. The user who wishes to make additional runs with a basic data set merely has to define the current data set and then, after ARPSIM has been run, the TAPE1 file is stored on a permanent file for later use as with the ATTACH,T... through RETURN,T. sequence described above. If a basic data set is being used, then the initial input conditions are listed. Then, in all cases, the user is asked to ENTER DATA OR END - . In response to this command the user begins to enter "word" type data to either initialize a data type or change a data type. Word type data which can be entered are defined according to general function in the section which follows. Formats are (A4,F10.4).

"Word" Type Data

This section is divided into functional areas as follows:

Guidance Data

- NGER,n. NGER signifies the number of guidance error data sets to be input. The value of n equals the number of different guidance error sets to be analyzed.
- NCEP,1. If guidance errors are input as standard deviations in both deflection and height, omit this set. If errors are input as CEP, then include this set. Note that in all cases errors are defined in a plane passing through a homing point and normal to the ARP flight path.

Fuzing Scheme

- FZAM,n. FZAM signifies the use of the fuzing angle primary fuze where n is the mean value of the fuze half-vertex angle; i.e., n is

the mean angle from the ARP trajectory to the fuzing glitter point at which fuzing will occur. Units are degrees.

- FZAS,n. FZAS signifies the standard deviation of fuzing angle associated with the mean value defined by FZAM, where the value n is the standard deviation. Units are degrees.
- FZTM,n. FZTM signifies the use of a linear (or time) fuze where the sign of the value of n indicates whether the fuze operates in the vertical direction or along the trajectory. A negative n signifies the vertical option. The value of n is the mean distance from the guidance plane (or initial fuzing point if used in conjunction with the FZAM option) in the negative range direction where fuzing occurs. With the vertical option, the distance is measured from the ground. A time fuze operating along the ARP trajectory can be simulated by converting the values to distances by using the known ARP terminal velocity.
- FZTS,n. FZTS defines the standard deviation associated with the FZTM data in all modes.
- PKPF,n. The value of n is the probability that the primary fuze (options described above) will function.
- PDVT,n. Selects the backup fuze option. The value for n is 0 for a PD (ground burst) backup and is the number of entries in a height versus probability table (up to 5 values) to define the VT fuze functioning distribution.
- GLTR,n. Specifies the glitter points used by the angular fuzing function option. If n is 0, the fuze functions relative to the point (0,0,TGTC) where TGTC is the center of target vulnerability. If n is non-zero, the fuze functions relative to one of the n input glitter points. A positive n signifies that the fuzing glitter point is selected randomly; a negative n signifies that the first glitter point encountered will cause fuzing.

Terminal Conditions

- OMEG,n. The elevation angle measured from the ground is chosen from a normal distribution with mean value n.
- OMGS,n. The standard deviation associated with OMEG is input as n.
- TGTC,n. The center of target vulnerability is input as a height above the origin at (0,0,n). If direct hit effects are not being analyzed (direct hit boxes are not defined), then the vehicle blast effects are determined based on the range from the burst point to (0,0,TGTC).

- DHAZ,n. The azimuth angle-of-attack is n and is measured from the negative range axis in the direction of the positive deflection axis. Units are degrees. To choose the azimuth uniformly random between 0 and 360 degrees, set n = -1.
- DUDR,n. The dud rate of ARP projectiles is given as n, where a 5% dud rate corresponds to n = 0.05.

General Conditions

- SAMP,n. The number of Monte Carlo samples is n.
- PRNT,1. Specifies that only a final summary of results is to be output.
- SRNG,n. Tables of average combined P_k can be output as a function of azimuth, elevation and range as well as averaged over non-zero results obtained in the angular bins for each range. The value for n is the upper limit (defaults to 100) for range information. The range scale is logarithmic and includes 10 bins, beginning with the minimum range obtainable (considering direct hit implications) and ending at n.

Fragmentation Effects

- PKNH,n. Specifies the number of heights, n, at which fragmentation effects are provided (either as P_k grids or P_k versus range tables). Must not exceed 4.
- PKNA,n. Specifies the number of elevations, n, for which fragmentation effects are provided. Must not exceed 3.
For n = 1, effects are on TAPE2.
For n = 2, effects are on TAPE2 for lowest angle data and on TAPE3 for highest angle data.
For n = 3, effects are on TAPE2 for lowest angle data, TAPE3 for middle angle data, and TAPE4 for highest angle data.
- FUNC,1. Selects option to use P_k versus range tables for fragmentation effects in place of the P_k grids.

Direct Hit Effects

- DHIT,n. Specifies the number of target boxes to be input to approximate the shape of the target for purposes of computing direct hit effects. Boxes are defined relative to (0,0,0) and the total number of boxes cannot exceed 5.

PKDH,n. Direct hit P_k if a direct hit is achieved. If $n = 0$, P_k is defaulted to one.

Blast Effects

PKBL,n. Specifies the blast P_k if the burst point is within a range specified by the BLST data of the surface of any direct hit box. If direct hit boxes are not used, then range is calculated to the point (0,0,TGTC).

BLST,n. Specifies the range from the direct hit surfaces or the point (0,0,TGTC) within which the blast P_k against the vehicle body is that given by the PKBL data. To enter a table of blast ranges versus burst height, enter a negative value for n which corresponds to the number of entries in the blast range versus height table (may not exceed 5).

RADR,1. Include to compute blast effects against radar antenna separately from vehicle blast.

End of Word Data

END Must always be included at the end of the "word"-type data entries.

After all "word"-type data have been entered, the code will ask for certain data which are required by some of the options chosen by the "word" cards. These additional input requirements are discussed in the following section. All data are free-formatted.

Guidance Data

Either pairs of deflection and height standard deviations are entered or, if NCEP,1. data is entered in the "word" section, then the guidance errors are input as CEP's.

The homing point coordinates follow the guidance error inputs. The homing point is generally the coordinates of the center of the radar antenna.

Direct Hit Boxes

The limits of the dimensions of each direct hit box are input for range, deflection, and height, respectively. For example, for a direct hit box centered at the origin and having a length of 20 meters, a width of 10 meters, and a height of 5 meters, this data would be input as -10,10,-5,5,0,5.

Radar Data

Radar antenna coordinates are entered for the purposes of radar blast P_k computation.

Following the entry of the radar coordinates, values are entered for two ranges, R_1 and R_2 , which define the radar blast P_k function as being one out to R_1 and declining linearly to zero at R_2 .

Fragmentation

Heights are entered beginning with the lowest value and corresponding to the burst heights used for the MAE computations. An additional height is input last and corresponds to that height at which all fragmentation P_k 's are zero.

Following the height data, two values are input corresponding to the distances beyond the edge of the P_k grids where the fragmentation P_k becomes zero in range and deflection, respectively.

Elevation angles are entered next, beginning with the lowest angle and corresponding to the angles for which the MAE code was run to produce the fragmentation P_k data.

VT Backup Fuzing

A table of probability of fuze functioning at height less than or equal to height, H , is used to generate VT fuzing data. Up to five heights are input followed by probabilities corresponding to the probability of fuze functioning between the respective height and the next lower height. Ideally, probability values should sum to unity.

Glitter Points

Glitter point coordinates are entered for each glitter point. All coordinates are relative to (0,0,0) of the target.

Blast Data (Vehicle)

If the blast-distance-versus-burst-height option is chosen (negative n on BLST, n data), then n pairs of blast distance, height are entered.

This concludes the input requirements for using the ARPSIM model. Word type data can be changed or input in any order. Required additional data will be

prompted from the user by the code. The user is always given the option of listing the current data set (with the exception of the fragmentation P_k data) or changing the data set prior to actual computations. When the computations are completed for all cases, the user is given the opportunity to run additional cases based on the current data sets.

APPENDIX B

EXAMPLE

The following example, provided as a supplement to the User Guide in Appendix A, denotes the type of material generated for a typical ARPSIM run:

```
*****
* ANTI-RADIATION SIMULATION PROGRAM - 9/1/80 *
```

```
*****
```

```
* NOTE: ALL COORDINATES ARE DEFINED RELATIVE TO *
* ORIGIN AT GROUND ZERO OF TARGET. *
* COORDINATE SYSTEM IS RECTANGULAR. *
* TARGET HEADING IS NEGATIVE RANGE. *
* DRIVER SIDE (L) IS POSITIVE DEFLECTION. *
* HEIGHT IS MEASURED FROM GROUND. *
```

```
*****
```

```
DATE - 08/27/80
TIME - 13.47.13.
```

```
*****
```

```
*DO YOU WANT A LISTING OF CODE NAMES? *Y
```

```
*****
```

```
*OMEG - MEAN ATTACK ANGLE*
*OMGS - ATTACK ANGLE STD DEV*
* NOTE: FOLLOWING GUIDANCE ERROR PARAMETERS*
* (SIGD,SIGH) ARE MEASURED*
* IN PLANE NORMAL TO TRAJECTORY AND*
* PASSING THROUGH HOMING POINT*
*NGER - NUMBER OF GUIDANCE ERRORS TO CONSIDER*
* ENTER HOMING POINT (R,D,H), GUIDANCE*
* ERRORS ARE DISTRIBUTED ABOUT HOMING PT.*
*NCEP - 1., IF CEP IS INPUT FOR GUIDANCE ERROR SIGMAS*
*FUNC - 1., IF OPTION TO USE PK US. RANGE DAMAGE*
* IN PLACE OF PK BOX FUNCTION IS SELECTED*
* YOU MUST DEFINE PK US R DATA FOR EACH*
* HEIGHT LAYER SPECIFIED BY PKMH CARD*
* AND EACH ANGLE SPECIFIED BY*
* PKNA CARD.*
*FZAM,FZAS,FZTM,FZTS - FUZING ERROR OPTIONS*
* FZAM - MEAN ANGLE AT WHICH FUZING OCCURS ON*
* INTERCEPT*
* FZAS - STD DEV ASSOCIATED WITH FZAM*
*NOTE: FOR UNIFORM FUZING ANGLE BETWEEN FZAM*
* AND FZAS, ENTER A NEGATIVE VALUE FOR FZAM*
* FUZE ANGLE WILL BE CHOSEN UNIFORMLY RANDOM*
* BETWEEN POSITIVE FZAM AND FZAS*
*NOTE: FUZING PLANE PASSES THROUGH FUZING GLITTER*
* POINT NORMAL TO SAMPLE TRAJECTORY*
* FZTM - MEAN DISTANCE FROM GUIDANCE PLANE AT WHICH*
* FUZING WILL OCCUR ALONG TRAJECTORY*
*NOTE: ENTER A NEGATIVE FZTM FOR HEIGHT FUZING *
* WITH MEAN HEIGHT ABS(FZTM) *
```


* FZTS - STD DEV ASSOCIATED WITH FZTM*
 SAMP - SAMPLE SIZE
 PKNM - NUMBER OF HEIGHTS AT WHICH FRAGMENTATION
 PK DATA WILL BE DEFINED
 NOTE: PKNM < 5
 PKNA - NUMBER OF ELEVATION ANGLES FRAGMENTATION
 PK DATA WILL BE DEFINED FOR
 NOTE: PKNA < 4
 PKPF - PROBABILITY OF PRIMARY FUZE FUNCTIONING
 PDUT - 0. FOR PD BACKUP, NOT FOR UT BACKUP FUZE
 WHERE NOT = NUMBER OF UT BURST HEIGHTS
 GLTR - 0. IF PRIMARY FUZE FUNCTIONS RELATIVE TO
 CENTER OF TARGET, NGLT IF PRIMARY FUZE
 FUNCTIONS RELATIVE TO ANY ONE OF NGLT
 EQUALLY LIKELY GLITTER POINTS
 SET NGLT NEGATIVE TO PICK FIRST
 POINT ENCOUNTERED
 SRNG - MAXIMUM RANGE FOR COMPUTING PK VS RANGE
 PRNT - 1. TO PRINT SUMMARY ONLY, 0. OTHERWISE
 DEBUG - 6. TO PRINTOUT PROGRAM DEBUGGING DATA
 DEBUG = 1. GUIDANCE & FUZING DATA
 DEBUG = 2. DIRECT HIT PENETRATION DATA
 DEBUG = 3. HOMING ANGLE DATA
 DEBUG = 4. PK BOX DATA
 DEBUG = 5. PK GRIDS
 DEBUG = 6. PK VS R DATA
 TGTC - HEIGHT OF TARGET CENTER ABOVE GROUND
 DUDR - DUD RATE OF PROJECTILE, EXPRESSED AS A FRACTION
 DHIT - DIRECT HIT OPTION, NUMBER OF TARGET BOXES
 IF DHIT IS OMITTED AND BLST IS INCLUDED,
 BLST IS RADIUS FROM (0.0,TGTC) WITHIN
 WHICH PKBLST = 1.
 PKDM - DIRECT HIT PK (0. = 1.)
 PKUL - BLAST PK (0. = 1.)
 RADR - 1. DEFINE FUNC FOR BLAST KILL OF RADAR ONLY
 AND READ IN RADAR ANTENNA COORDINATES.
 TO DEFINE FUNC, SPECIFY R1 AND R2,
 WHERE BLAST PK IS 1 OUT TO R1 AND
 DECLINES LINEARLY TO 0 AT R2.
 DHAZ - AZIMUTH ANGLE OF ATTACK OFF FRONT OF TARGET
 TOWARD DRIVER SIDE. SET TO -1. FOR RANDOM
 BLST - BLAST RADIUS WITHIN WHICH VEHICLE PK-PKBL
 NOTE: TO ENTER BLAST RADIUS VS. BURST HEIGHT,
 ENTER NEGATIVE NUMBER OF BLAST,NOT PAIRS
 IN PLACE OF VALUE OF BLST. PAIRS OF
 BLAST,NOT ARE ENTERED IN ASCENDING ORDER
 OF HEIGHT.
 COORDINATE SYSTEM IS RECTANGULAR.
 TARGET HEADING IS NEGATIVE RANGE.
 DRIVER SIDE (LEFT) IS POSITIVE DEFLECTION.
 HEIGHT IS MEASURED FROM GROUND
 ENTER DATA BY ENTERING CODE NAME
 FOLLOWED BY A COMMA AND THE VALUE IN FLOATING
 POINT FORMAT. TO END DATA ENTRY, ENTER
 THE WORD END IN COLUMNS 1-3
 DO YOU WISH TO INITIALIZE DATA FROM SAVED
 *DATA FILE (TAPE1)? *Y

*INITIAL INPUTS - *

FZAM 70.000
 PKDM 1.000
 PKBL 1.000
 FZAS 10.000
 OMLC 10.000
 NGER 3.000
 NCEP 1.000
 FUNC 1.000
 DHIT 2.000
 SAMP 100.000
 PKNM 4.000
 PKNA 3.000
 PDUT 5.000
 PKPF .950
 GLTR 3.000
 SRNG 100.000
 TGTC 10.000
 DUDR .050
 BLST 3.000
 END

3. 6. 9.
 0. 0. 10.
 -5. 5. -5. 5. 0. 10. -2. 2. -2. 2. 10. 20.
 4. 8. 12. 16.
 0. 10. 20.
 2. 4. 6. 8. 10.
 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2
 -5. -5. 10. -5. 5. 0. -2. 2. 20.
 *DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY DATA? - 'Y

*ENTER DATA OR END - 'RDDR,1.

*ENTER DATA OR END - 'END

RADA DATA -
 ENTER RADAR ANTENNA COORDINATES (R,D,H) RELATIVE
 TO TARGET GROUND ZERO. -0.,0.,20.

ENTER R1,R2, WHERE RADAR BLAST PK=1
 OUT TO R1 AND DECLINES LINEARLY
 TO ZERO AT R2 -10.,20.

*DO YOU WANT CURRENT DATA LISTED? 'N

*DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY DATA? - 'N

FINAL RESULTS

PK = .7212 PKED = .0350 NSAMP = 100

*DO YOU WANT PK VS R, ALPHA, BETA? 'Y

PK	R	ALPHA	BETA
1.0000	11.0	60.0 - 90.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	11.0	120.0 - 150.0	15.0 - 30.0
1.0000	11.0	120.0 - 150.0	30.0 - 45.0
1.0000	11.0	120.0 - 150.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	11.0	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	11.0	150.0 - 180.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	11.0	180.0 - 210.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	11.0	210.0 - 240.0	30.0 - 45.0
1.0000	11.0	210.0 - 240.0	45.0 - 60.0
.7435	12.7	120.0 - 150.0	30.0 - 45.0
1.0000	12.7	120.0 - 150.0	45.0 - 60.0
.9450	12.7	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	12.7	150.0 - 180.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	12.7	210.0 - 240.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	12.7	210.0 - 240.0	75.0 - 90.0
1.0000	14.1	120.0 - 150.0	45.0 - 60.0
.0051	14.1	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	14.1	150.0 - 180.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	14.1	210.0 - 240.0	45.0 - 60.0
.9814	16.2	120.0 - 150.0	45.0 - 60.0
.7858	16.2	150.0 - 180.0	30.0 - 45.0
.0399	16.2	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	16.2	150.0 - 180.0	60.0 - 75.0
.6365	16.2	180.0 - 210.0	30.0 - 45.0
1.0000	16.2	210.0 - 240.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	16.2	210.0 - 240.0	60.0 - 75.0
.8806	19.7	120.0 - 150.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	19.7	120.0 - 150.0	60.0 - 75.0
.5643	19.7	150.0 - 180.0	30.0 - 45.0
.7680	19.7	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
.4257	19.7	180.0 - 210.0	30.0 - 45.0
.0828	19.7	210.0 - 240.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	19.7	210.0 - 240.0	60.0 - 75.0
.2159	25.1	150.0 - 180.0	15.0 - 30.0
.1064	33.5	150.0 - 180.0	15.0 - 30.0
.1227	33.5	180.0 - 210.0	15.0 - 30.0
.0315	46.7	0.0 - 10.0	0.0 - 15.0

AUG PK US R

1.0000	11.8
.9576	12.7
.9000	14.1
.9000	16.2
.7332	19.7
.2150	25.1
.1104	33.5
.0315	46.7

FINAL RESULTS

PK = .6970 PKSD = .6409 NSAMP = 100

*DO YOU WANT PK US R, ALPHA, BETA? *Y

PK	R	ALPHA	BETA
1.0000	11.8	120.0 - 150.0	15.0 - 30.0
1.0000	11.8	120.0 - 150.0	30.0 - 45.0
1.0000	11.8	120.0 - 150.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	11.8	120.0 - 150.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	11.8	150.0 - 180.0	30.0 - 45.0
1.0000	11.8	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	11.8	150.0 - 180.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	11.8	210.0 - 240.0	30.0 - 45.0
1.0000	12.7	120.0 - 150.0	30.0 - 45.0
.6573	12.7	150.0 - 180.0	15.0 - 30.0
1.0000	12.7	150.0 - 180.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	12.7	210.0 - 240.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	14.1	90.0 - 120.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	14.1	120.0 - 150.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	14.1	120.0 - 150.0	60.0 - 75.0
.8377	14.1	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	14.1	150.0 - 180.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	14.1	210.0 - 240.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	16.2	90.0 - 120.0	60.0 - 75.0
.9349	16.2	120.0 - 150.0	45.0 - 60.0
.6972	16.2	150.0 - 180.0	30.0 - 45.0
.8547	16.2	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	16.2	150.0 - 180.0	60.0 - 75.0
.4121	16.2	180.0 - 210.0	15.0 - 30.0
1.0000	16.2	210.0 - 240.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	16.2	210.0 - 240.0	60.0 - 75.0
.9039	19.7	120.0 - 150.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	19.7	120.0 - 150.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	19.7	120.0 - 150.0	75.0 - 90.0
.7305	19.7	150.0 - 180.0	15.0 - 30.0
.3553	19.7	150.0 - 180.0	30.0 - 45.0
.8526	19.7	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	19.7	150.0 - 180.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	19.7	150.0 - 180.0	75.0 - 90.0
.2922	19.7	210.0 - 240.0	0.0 - 15.0
.9565	19.7	210.0 - 240.0	45.0 - 60.0
1.0000	19.7	210.0 - 240.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	25.1	120.0 - 150.0	60.0 - 75.0
1.0000	25.1	120.0 - 150.0	75.0 - 90.0
.2450	25.1	150.0 - 180.0	15.0 - 30.0
.9414	25.1	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
.2338	25.1	150.0 - 210.0	0.0 - 15.0
.1777	25.1	180.0 - 210.0	15.0 - 30.0
.2979	25.1	180.0 - 210.0	30.0 - 45.0
1.0000	25.1	210.0 - 240.0	60.0 - 75.0
.1079	33.5	150.0 - 180.0	15.0 - 30.0
.0794	33.5	150.0 - 180.0	45.0 - 60.0
.1050	33.5	180.0 - 210.0	0.0 - 15.0
.1427	33.5	180.0 - 210.0	15.0 - 30.0
.4911	33.5	210.0 - 240.0	60.0 - 75.0
.0381	46.7	0.0 - 150.0	0.0 - 15.0
.0399	46.7	150.0 - 180.0	0.0 - 15.0
.0232	46.7	180.0 - 210.0	0.0 - 15.0
.0073	67.5	0.0 - 150.0	0.0 - 15.0
.0176	67.5	150.0 - 180.0	0.0 - 15.0
.0149	67.5	180.0 - 210.0	0.0 - 15.0
.0315	100.0	150.0 - 180.0	0.0 - 15.0

 AUG PK US. R

1.0000	11.8
.9429	12.7
.8797	14.1
.8215	16.2
.8375	19.7
.6480	25.1
.2342	33.5
.0565	46.7
.0132	67.5
.0015	100.0

 FINAL RESULTS

PK = .6983 PKSD = .0397 NSAMP = 100

 *DO YOU WANT PK US R, ALPHA, BETA? Y

* PK	R	ALPHA		BETA*	
1.0000	11.8	120.0	150.0	15.0	70.0
1.0000	11.8	120.0	150.0	30.0	45.0
1.0000	11.8	120.0	150.0	45.0	60.0
1.0000	11.8	150.0	180.0	45.0	60.0
.6204	11.8	210.0	240.0	15.0	30.0
1.0000	11.8	210.0	240.0	30.0	45.0
1.0000	12.7	120.0	150.0	30.0	45.0
1.0000	12.7	120.0	150.0	45.0	60.0
.5632	12.7	150.0	180.0	0.0	15.0
.7695	12.7	150.0	180.0	30.0	45.0
.8211	12.7	150.0	180.0	45.0	60.0
1.0000	12.7	210.0	240.0	45.0	60.0
.4675	14.1	30.0	60.0	15.0	30.0
1.0000	14.1	120.0	150.0	45.0	60.0
.6169	14.1	150.0	180.0	15.0	30.0
1.0000	14.1	210.0	240.0	45.0	60.0
.9818	16.2	120.0	150.0	45.0	60.0
1.0000	16.2	120.0	150.0	60.0	75.0
.4140	16.2	150.0	180.0	15.0	30.0
.6730	16.2	150.0	180.0	30.0	45.0
.8445	16.2	150.0	180.0	45.0	60.0
1.0000	16.2	150.0	180.0	60.0	75.0
1.0000	16.2	210.0	240.0	45.0	60.0
1.0000	16.2	210.0	240.0	60.0	75.0
.9439	19.7	120.0	150.0	45.0	60.0
1.0000	19.7	120.0	150.0	60.0	75.0
1.0000	19.7	120.0	150.0	75.0	90.0
.4614	19.7	150.0	180.0	15.0	30.0
.3359	19.7	150.0	180.0	30.0	45.0
.9249	19.7	150.0	180.0	45.0	60.0
1.0000	19.7	150.0	180.0	60.0	75.0
1.0000	19.7	150.0	180.0	75.0	90.0
1.0000	19.7	210.0	240.0	60.0	75.0
1.0000	25.1	120.0	150.0	60.0	75.0
1.0000	25.1	120.0	150.0	75.0	90.0
.2500	25.1	150.0	180.0	15.0	30.0
.9088	25.1	150.0	180.0	60.0	75.0
.2247	25.1	180.0	210.0	0.0	15.0
.1878	25.1	180.0	210.0	15.0	30.0
.9106	25.1	180.0	210.0	60.0	75.0
1.0000	25.1	210.0	240.0	60.0	75.0
.9755	33.5	120.0	150.0	60.0	75.0
.1173	33.5	150.0	180.0	0.0	15.0
.1316	33.5	150.0	180.0	15.0	30.0
.2503	33.5	150.0	180.0	45.0	60.0
.5454	33.5	150.0	180.0	60.0	75.0
.5345	33.5	180.0	210.0	60.0	75.0
1.0000	33.5	210.0	240.0	60.0	75.0
.0499	46.7	150.0	180.0	0.0	15.0
.0450	46.7	180.0	210.0	0.0	15.0
.0389	67.5	150.0	180.0	0.0	15.0
.0329	67.5	180.0	210.0	0.0	15.0
.0309	100.0	150.0	180.0	0.0	15.0

AUG PK US. 0

.9578	11.8
.9580	12.7
.9189	14.1
.9180	16.2
.9061	19.7
.8510	25.1
.4844	33.5
.0482	46.7
.0009	67.5
.0009	100.0

RESULTS FOR FOLLOWING CONDITIONS -

ITEM	MEAN	STD DEV
ELEVATION	10.0000	0.0000
FUZE ANGLE	70.0000	10.0000
LINEAR FUZE	0.0000	0.0000
AZIMUTH	0.0000	0.0000
SAMPLE SIZE -	100	

HOMING POINT COORDINATES (R,D,H) = 0.0, 0.0, 10.0

ERROR DATA	PK	PKFRAG	PKRADR	PKDHIT	PKBLST
CEP - 3.0	.7816	.4173	.0003	.0700	.5400
CEP - 6.0	.6570	.3299	.5517	.0500	.4000
CEP - 9.0	.6583	.2613	.5725	.2100	.3200

*DO YOU WISH TO RUN ANOTHER CASE? *N

A description of the material produced by this particular ARPSIM run follows:

Header information is printed, including the time and date of the run. The user is asked whether a listing of input code names is desired (as an aid to generating a proper set of inputs). In this example, the code names are printed. Next, the user is given the option of starting with a previously developed set of inputs which can be changed by a built-in input editing routine. That option is invoked for this example. Note that a file named TAPE1 must be defined which contains this data prior to running ARPSIM. A listing of initial data conditions is provided next. The user is then asked whether any data changes are required.

In this example the user desires to add the capability to estimate radar blast effects. Note that only changed data need be entered at this point. The code then asks for additional information required by the added data. Having fulfilled the data requirements, the user is given the option of listing the entire data set again. Following this, the user is given the option of making any additional changes or corrections to the data set. In this example no additional changes are requested.

Before proceeding with the discussion of the ARPSIM results for this case, a brief run-through is given of the input data set. The FZAM data specifies a fuze angle option with a mean value of 70 degrees for the fuze angle. The FZAS code specifies a 10-degree standard deviation for the fuze angle from simulation to simulation. The PKDH and PKBL data indicate direct hit and vehicle blast P_k 's, respectively. Attack elevation of 10 degrees is specified by the OMEG card. NGER indicates three different sets of guidance errors will be analyzed, and NCEP indicates that guidance errors will be input as CEP. FUNC specifies that the fragmentation P_k 's will be estimated from interpolations in a set of P_k versus range tables generated by the MAE code for a combination of burst height and elevation angles.

Up to three elevation angle sets can be provided on files TAPE2, TAPE3, and TAPE4. If only a single elevation angle data set is provided, then only TAPE2 is required. Two elevation angles require both TAPE2 and TAPE3. Each file contains P_k versus range for identical burst heights, beginning with the lowest burst height. That is, if four burst heights have been analyzed by the MAE code (the maximum allowable by ARPSIM), each file will contain four P_k versus range tables, one for each burst height beginning with the lowest height and progressing to the highest.

In this example, four burst heights were considered for each of three angles of fall (elevation angles) as specified by the PKNH and PKNA codes, respectively. SAMP provides the number of simulations to run for each case. PDVT specifies that a VT backup fuze is being considered where the height of burst distribution for the backup fuze will be typified at five burst heights. PKPF specifies that the probability that the primary fuze functions is 0.95. GLTR specifies that three glitter points for primary fuzing exist. SRNG gives the maximum range for a P_k versus range table to be generated based upon the results of the ARPSIM run. TGTC provides that the center of target vulnerability is located at 10 (in this case meters) above the target origin (0,0,0). DUDR specifies a projectile dud rate of 5%. BLST provides a blast radius from the TGTC point within which the P_k for vehicle blast effect is as stated on the PKBL data above.

The END code signifies the end of the word type data. The numbers 3., 6., and 9. specify the guidance error CEP's. Following this are the homing point coordinates (0,0,10), and the limits in range, deflection and height of the two direct hit target description boxes. Burst heights and angles of fall (elevations) utilized by the MAE code in generating the P_k versus range tables are specified next. Then the heights and probabilities associated with the backup fuzing function are listed. Finally, glitter point coordinates are specified.

Final results are given as the combined kill probability, the standard deviation of kill probability and the sample size upon which these numbers are based. The user is given the option of listing the generated hemispheric distribution of computed combined P_k 's, where the angle alpha denotes azimuth and beta denotes elevation from the burst point to (0,0,0). The range specified is also the range from the burst point to the origin (0,0,0). These hemispheric data (only the positive elevation angles are considered since negative angles would imply a burst below ground) are averaged over all angular bins for which burst points were analyzed to provide a table of average P_k versus range.

The final results are repeated for each case and followed by a summary of the results for each type P_k considered together with the corresponding error data for that case.

After all results have been given for all cases specified, the user is given the opportunity to run additional cases, based upon the same data set. In all cases, the contents of the file TAPE1 are always the last data set considered. Consequently, if the user wishes to make additional runs with ARPSIM at a later time using the same basic data set, then after the current runs with ARPSIM are finished, the file TAPE1 can be saved as a starting point for future runs.

TAPE1 can be retained as a permanent file. However, for access at a later date, this TAPE1 must be attached with a different local file name. Then this local file name is copied to a new file named TAPE1. These steps are necessary because the ARPSIM code changes the contents of the file TAPE1.

APPENDIX C

FORTRAN LISTING

Note: The following FORTRAN listing is subject to changes as dictated by improvements or modifications to the ARPSIM model.


```

60  WRITE (6,*) " NOTE: FOLLOWING GUIDANCE ERROR PARAMETERS"
    WRITE (6,*) " (SIGD, SIGH) ARE MEASURED"
    WRITE (6,*) " IN PLANE NORMAL TO TRAJECTORY AND"
    WRITE (6,*) " PASSING THROUGH HOMING POINT"
    WRITE (6,*) "NGER - NUMBER OF GUIDANCE ERRORS TO CONSIDER"
    WRITE (6,*) " ENTER HOMING POINT (R,D,H), GUIDANCE"
    WRITE (6,*) " ERRORS ARE DISTRIBUTED ABOUT HOMING PT."
65  "NCEP - 1., IF CEP IS INPUT FOR GUIDANCE ERROR SIGMAS"
    WRITE (6,*) "FZAM, FZAS, FZTM, FZTS - FUZING ERROR OPTIONS"
    WRITE (6,*) " FZAM - MEAN ANGLE AT WHICH FUZING OCCURS ON"
    WRITE (6,*) " INTERCEPT"
    WRITE (6,*) " FZAS - STD DEV ASSOCIATED WITH FZAM"
    WRITE (6,*) "NOTE: FUZE ANGLE IS CONSTRAINED TO (0,PI)"
70  "NOTE: FOR UNIFORM FUZING ANGLE BETWEEN FZAM"
    WRITE (6,*) " AND FZAS, ENTER A NEGATIVE VALUE FOR FZAM"
    WRITE (6,*) " FUZE ANGLE WILL BE CHOSEN UNIFORMLY RANDOM"
    WRITE (6,*) " BETWEEN POSITIVE FZAM AND FZAS"
    WRITE (6,*) " FOR TIME-TO-GO FUZE, ENTER NEGATIVE FZAS."
75  "NOTE: FUZING PLANE PASSES THROUGH FUZING GLITTER"
    WRITE (6,*) " POINT NORMAL TO SAMPLE TRAJECTORY"
    WRITE (6,*) " FZTM - MEAN DISTANCE FROM GUIDANCE PLANE AT WHICH"
    WRITE (6,*) " FUZING WILL OCCUR ALONG TRAJECTORY"
    WRITE (6,*) "NOTE: ENTER A NEGATIVE FZTM FOR HEIGHT FUZING"
    WRITE (6,*) " WITH MEAN HEIGHT ABS(FZTM)"
80  "FZTS - STD DEV ASSOCIATED WITH FZTM"
    WRITE (6,*) "SAMP - SAMPLE SIZE"
    WRITE (6,*) "PKNH - NUMBER OF HEIGHTS AT WHICH FRAGMENTATION"
    WRITE (6,*) " PK DATA WILL BE DEFINED"
    WRITE (6,*) " NOTE: PKNH < 9"
85  "PKPF - PROBABILITY OF PRIMARY FUZE FUNCTIONING"
    WRITE (6,*) "FDVT - 0. FOR PC BACKUP, NVT FOR VT BACKUP FUZE"
    WRITE (6,*) " WHERE NVT = NUMBER OF VT BURST HEIGHTS"
    WRITE (6,*) "GLTR - 0. IF PRIMARY FUZE FUNCTIONS RELATIVE TO"
    WRITE (6,*) " CENTER OF TARGET, NGLT IF PRIMARY FUZE"
    WRITE (6,*) " FUNCTIONS RELATIVE TO ANY ONE OF NGLT"
    WRITE (6,*) " EQUALLY LIKELY GLITTER POINTS."
    WRITE (6,*) " SET NGLT NEGATIVE TO PICK FIRST"
    WRITE (6,*) " POINT ENCOUNTERED."
90  "SRNG - MAXIMUM RANGE FOR COMPUTING PK VS RANGE"
    WRITE (6,*) "PRNT - 1. TO PRINT SUMMARY ONLY, 0. OTHERWISE"
    WRITE (6,*) "DBUG - 6. TO PRINTOUT PROGRAM DEBUGGING DATA"
    WRITE (6,*) " DBUG = 1, GUIDANCE & FUZING DATA"
    WRITE (6,*) " DBUG = 2, DIRECT HIT PENETRATION DATA"
    WRITE (6,*) " DBUG = 4, PK BOX DATA"
    WRITE (6,*) " DBUG = 5, PK GRIDS"
    WRITE (6,*) " DBUG = 6, PK VS R DATA"
    WRITE (6,*) "TGTC - HEIGHT OF TARGET CENTER ABOVE GROUND"
    WRITE (6,*) "DUDR - DUD RATE OF PROJECTILE, EXPRESSED AS A FRACTION
    CN"
100  "WRITE (6,*) " DIRECT HIT OPTION, NUMBER OF TARGET BOXES"
    WRITE (6,*) " IF DHIT IS OMITTED AND BLST IS INCLUDED,"
    WRITE (6,*) " BLST IS RADIUS FROM (0,0,TGTC) WITHIN"
    WRITE (6,*) " WHICH PKBLST = 1."
    WRITE (6,*) "PKCH - DIRECT HIT PK (0. = 1.)"
    WRITE (6,*) "PKBL - BLAST PK (0. = 1.)"
    WRITE (6,*) "RADR - 1. DEFINE FUNC FOR BLAST KILL OF RADAR ONLY"
    WRITE (6,*) " AND READ IN RADAR ANTENNA COORDINATES."
105  "00067C
    000680
    00069C
    000700
    000710
    000720
    000730
    000740
    000750
    000760
    000770
    000780
    000790
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    001110
    001120
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    001150
    001160
    001170
    001180
    001190
    001200
    001210
    001220
    001230"

```

```

115 WRITE (6,*) " TO DEFINE FUNC, SPECIFY R1 AND R2,"
    WRITE (6,*) " WHERE BLAST PK IS 1 OUT TO R1 AND"
    WRITE (6,*) " DECLINES LINEARLY TO 0 AT R2,"
    WRITE (6,*) "DH4Z - AZIMUTH ANGLE OF ATTACK OFF FRONT OF TARGET"
    WRITE (6,*) " TOWARD DRIVER SIDE. SET TO -1. FOR RANDOM"
120 WRITE (6,*) "BLST - BLAST RADIUS WITHIN WHICH VEHICLE PK=PKBL"
    WRITE (6,*) "NOTE: TO ENTER BLAST RADIUS VS. BURST HEIGHT,"
    WRITE (6,*) " ENTER NEGATIVE NUMBER OF BLST,HGT PAIRS"
    WRITE (6,*) " IN PLACE OF VALUE OF BLST. PAIRS OF"
    WRITE (6,*) " BLST,HGT ARE ENTERED IN ASCENDING ORDER"
    WRITE (6,*) " OF HEIGHT,"
125 WRITE (6,*) "COORDINATE SYSTEM IS RECTANGULAR,"
    WRITE (6,*) "TARGET HEADING IS NEGATIVE RANGE,"
    WRITE (6,*) "DRIVER SIDE (LEFT) IS POSITIVE DE=LECTION,"
    WRITE (6,*) "HEIGHT IS MEASURED FROM GROUND"
130 NPRT = 0
    ISET = 0
    ITIME = 0
    CALL RMDOUT(INIT)
135 CALL RMDIN(INIT)
    ISET = 1
    IF (IRD.EQ.5) GO TO 88
    IF (NPRT.GT.0) GO TO 80
    WRITE (6,*) "ENTER DATA BY ENTERING CODE NAME"
    WRITE (6,*) "FOLLOWED BY A COMMA AND THE VALUE IN FLOATING"
140 WRITE (6,*) "PCINT FORMAT. TO END DATA ENTRY, ENTER "
    WRITE (6,*) "THE WORD END IN COLUMNS 1-3"
    C
    C
    C
    C
    C
145 FILE TAPE1 CONTAINS BASIC INPUT DATA
    FILES TAPE2 - TAPE4 CONTAIN FRAGMENTATION PK GRIDS
    FOR DIFFERENT ANGLES OF ATTACK
150 88 WRITE (6,*) "DO YOU WISH TO INITIALIZE DATA FROM"
    WRITE (6,*) "DATA FILE TAPE1?"
    READ (5,1001) ANS
    IRD = 5
    IF (ANS.EQ.YES) IRD = 1
155 80 REWIND 1
    REWIND 2
    REWIND 3
    REWIND 4
    PI = ATAN2(0.,-1.)
    DO 51 I=1,10
    51 PKG(I) = 0.
    C
    C
    C
160 INITIALIZE OR UPDATE DATA
    C
    C
    C
165 7 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,*) "ENTER DATA OR END - "
    READ (IRD,1000) AAAA.VALUE
    FORMAT (A4,1X,F10.3)
    IF (AAAA.EQ.END) GO TO 14
    DO 53 J=1,50
    IF (AAAA.NE.ANAM(J)) GO TO 53
    INEW(J) = 1
    DATA(J) = VALUE
170 GO TO 7
    C
    C
    C

```

```

175      53 CONTINUE
        WRITE (6,2000) AAAA
        GO TO 7
      C
      14 CALL READ (DATA,INRW,ANAM,IPD,1,RDH,DDH,HDH)
      C
      C      SET UP TAPE1
      C
180      9 REWIND 1
        DO 81 I=1,50
          IF(DATA(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 81
          WRITE (1,1000) ANAM(I),DATA(I)
      81 CONTINUE
        WRITE (1,1000) END
        CALL WRITE (DATA,1,CEP,RDH,DDH,HDH)
        REWIND 1
        IF(ITIME.EQ.0) GO TO 12
        WRITE (6,*) "DO YOU WANT CURRENT INPUT LISTED?"
        READ (5,1001) ANS
        IF(ANS.NE.YES) GO TO 23
        IF(ITIME.GT.0) WRITE (6,*) "CURRENT DATA - "
        12 IF(ITIME.EQ.0) WRITE (6,*) "INITIAL INPUTS - "
      C
      C      LIST DATA FILE (TAPE1)
      C
195      DO 8 I=1,50
        REAC (1,1000) A,B
        IF(A.EQ.END) GO TO 6
        8 WRITE (6,1002) A,B
        1002 FORMAT (1X,A4,1X,F10.3)
        6 WRITE (6,1002) END
        CALL WRITE (DATA,6,CEP,RDH,DDH,HDH)
        23 REWIND 1
        ITIME = ITIME + 1
        IF(ISET.EQ.1) GO TO 89
        WRITE (6,*) "DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY DATA? - "
        READ (5,1001) ANS
        IF(ANS.NE.YES) GO TO 82
        89 ISET = 0
      C
      C      READ IN CHANGES
      C
210      DO 13 I=1,50
        INRW(I) = 0
        DO 2 I=1,1000
          WRITE (6,*) "ENTER DATA OR END - "
          READ (5,1000) AAAA,VALUE
          IF(AAAA.EQ.END) GO TO 3
          1001 FORMAT (A1)
          DO 4 J=1,50
            IF(AAAA.NE.ANAM(J)) GO TO 4
            DATA(J) = VALUE
            INRW(J) = 1
            GO TO 2
          4 CONTINUE
          WRITE (6,2000) AAAA
          2000 FORMAT (1X,"***** DO NOT RECOGNIZE ",A4," *****")
          2 CONTINUE

```

03/13/81 08.28.23

FTN 4.8-508

73/74 OPT=1

PROGRAM ARP

3 CALL READ (DATA, INEW, ANAM, 5.0, PDH, DDH, MDH)

GO TO 9

82 DO 83 I=1,50

83 INEW(I) = 0

C

SET UP DATA

C

LOAD INPUT DATA INTO VARIABLE SET
AND CONVERT DEGREES TO RADIANS

C

C

C

C

FZAM = DATA(1)/57.29578

FZTM = ABS(DATA(2))

PKDHX = DATA(3)

PKBLX = DATA(4)

FZAS = DATA(5)/57.29578

ITTG = 0

IF(FZAS.LT.0.) ITTG = 1

FZAS = ABS(FZAS)

FZTS = DATA(6)

OMEG = DATA(7)/57.29578

NGER = DATA(8)

NCEP = DATA(9)

IFUN = 0

NDHT = DATA(11)

NSMP = DATA(14)

NROR = DATA(15)

DHAZ = DATA(16)/57.29578

NH = DATA(17)

NA = 0

OMGS = 0.

PKPF = DATA(21)

NVT = DATA(20)

NGLT = DATA(22)

JGLT = 1

JGLT = ISIGN(JGLT, NGLT)

NGLT = IABS(NGLT)

SRNG = DATA(23)

NPRT = DATA(24)

NDBG = DATA(25)

TGTC = DATA(26)

DUDR = DATA(27)

BLST = DATA(28)

IF(BLST.LE.0.) GO TO 94

BLST(1) = BLST

NBLST(1) = 100000.

BLST = 1.

94 NBLST = ABS(BLST)

IMFZ = 0

IF(DATA(2).LT.0.) IMFZ = 1

IF(PKDHX.EQ.0.) PKDHX = 1.

IF(PKBLX.EQ.0.) PKBLX = 1.

NLOOP = NGER

IF(NDBG.GE.1) WRITE (6,*) "DEBUG OPTION ", NDBG

IF(DATA(2).NE.0.) IFUZ = 2

IF(DATA(1).NE.0.) IFUZ = 1

XANG = 0.

IF(NDHT.EQ.0) GO TO 115

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03/13/81 08.28.23

FTN 4.8+508

PROGRAM ARP 73/74 OPT=1

```

290      DO 116 I=1,NDHT
          RRNG = 10000.
          IF(SIGN(1.,DDH(I,1)).EQ.SIGN(1.,DDH(I,2))) GO TO 118
          IF(SIGN(1.,RDH(I,1)).EQ.SIGN(1.,RDH(I,2))) GO TO 118
          DO 119 J=1,2
              RRNG = AMIN1(RRNG,DDH(I,J))
              RRNG = AMIN1(RRNG,RDH(I,J))
          119  XRG = SORT(RRNG*2. + HDH(I,1)*2.)
              GO TO 116
          118  XRG = HDH(I,1)
          116  CONTINUE
              XRG = AMIN1(XRG,HDH(NDHT,2))
          115  IF(SRNG.EQ.0.) SPNG = 100.
              DL = ALOG(SRNG-XRG)/10.
              DO 111 I=1,10
                  XI = I
          111  RANGE(I) = XRG + EXP(DL*XI)
              RANGE(11) = 1000.
              IF(NVT.LE.1) GO TO 67
              DO 68 I=2,NVT
          68  PVT(I) = PVT(I) + PVT(I-1)
          67  IF(NGLI.GT.0) GO TO 59
              DO 60 I=1,3
          60  GLTR(I,1) = 0.
          59  IF(NA.EQ.0) GO TO 48
              DO 28 I=1,NA
          28  XONG(I) = XRG(I)/57.29578
          48  CONTINUE
          C
          C
          C      READ IN PK GRIDS FOR EACH ATTACK ANGLE, BURST HEIGHT
          C      COMBINATION
          C
          IF(NH.EQ.0) GO TO 78
          CALL GRIDS (PK1,NH,2,RCRD,DGRD,NR,ND,NDEG)
          C
          C      LOOP OVER SIMULATIONS FOR EACH GUIDANCE ERROR SET
          C
          78  DO 69 ILUP=1,NLOOP
              C
              C      INITIALIZE COUNTERS
              C
              DO 70 I=1,50
                  PKW(I) = 0.
          70  INW(I) = 0
              DO 52 I=1,12
                  DO 52 J=1,6
                  DO 52 K=1,10
                  IKS(I,J,K) = 0
          52  PKS(I,J,K) = 0.
                  PKRAOR = 0.
                  PKDHIT = 0.
                  PKBASE = 0.
                  PKDIT = 0.
                  PKTOT = 0.
                  PKTOT2 = 0.
                  RRBAR = 0.
                  RRBAR2 = 0.

```

```

345      BDBAR = 0.
      EDBAR2 = 0.
      BRBAR = 0.
      BREAR2 = 0.
      BHBAR = 0.
      BHBAR2 = 0.
      IF(PKPF.EQ.0.) PKPF = 1.
      IF(PKPF.LT.0.) PKPF = 0.
      SIGD = SDD(ILUP)
      SIGH = SDH(ILUP)
      NCT = 0

      C
      C
      C      BEGIN SIMULATIONS

      DO 1 ISIM=1,NSMP
      IF(DATA(16).LT.0.) DHAZ = RDM(1)*2.*PI
      PKSAMP = 0.0
      PKDH = 0.
      PKBLST = 0.
      PKRDR = 0.

      C
      C
      C      CHECK FOR DUD

      IF(RDM(1).LE.DUDR) GO TO 18

      C
      C
      C      SAMPLE FROM ATTACK ANGLE DISTRIBUTION

      CALL BOXND (Z1,Z2)
      OMEGA = Z1*OMGS + OMEG
      SIND = SIN(OMEGA)
      COSG = COS(OMEGA)
      TANO = 1.
      IF(COSD.NE.0.) TANO = SIND/COSD

      C
      C
      C      ROTATE COORDINATES OF HOMOING POINT ACCORDING
      C      TO AZIMUTH COMPONENT OF ATTACK ANGLE.

      C
      C
      C      ALL COMPUTATIONS TO DETERMINE FUZING POINT ARE IN
      C      ROTATED COORDINATE SYSTEM.

      CMRR = GMR
      CMRR = GMD
      CALL ROTATE (CMRR,GMDS,DHAZ,1.)

      C
      C
      C      SAMPLE FROM GUIDANCE ERROR DISTRIBUTION
      C      RELATIVE TO HOMOING POINT

      CALL BOXND (D,H)
      DMIN = SQRT((SIGH*H)*2. + (SIGD*D)*2.)
      GR = CMRR + SIGH*H*SIND
      GD = CMRR + SIGD*D
      GH = GRH + SIGH*H*COSD

      C
      C
      C      (GR,GD,GH) IS INTERCEPT OF
      C      TRAJECTORY WITH GUIDANCE PLANE
      C      (RF,DF,HF) WILL BE FUZING POINT ON TRAJECTORY.

```

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003990
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004010
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COORDINATE SYSTEM (THROUGH AZIMUTH ATTACK ANGLE COMPONENT). THEN, KNOWING BETAX AND FUZING ANGLE (ANG) COMPUTE ANGLE (GANGIA) WITH ITS VERTEX AT GLITTER POINT AND OPPOSITE TRAJECTORY SEGMENT BOUNDED BY GUIDANCE PLANE INTERCEPT AND FUZING POINT. FINALLY, KNOWING GAMMA, AS, AND ANG, COMPUTE CO₂, THE DISTANCE FROM GUIDANCE PLANE INTERCEPT TO FUZING POINT (USING THE LAW OF SINES).

```
TANGX = TANG
IF(SING.EQ.0.) TANGX = 1.
CB = 10.
IF(SING.NE.0.) CB = CB/SING
```

GRL, GOL, GHL ARE COORDINATES OF A POINT ON THE TRAJECTORY USED TO COMPUTE BETAX.

```
GRL = GR - 10./TANX
GDL = GD
GHL = GH
IF(SING.NE.0.) GHL = GH + 10.
AD2 = (RLT-CR)**2. + (DGLT-GD)**2. + (HGLT-GH)**2.
EB2 = (RGLT-GR)**2. + (DGLT-GDL)**2. + (HGLT-GHL)**2.
AB = SORT(AB2)
```



```

C
C      BLAST AND DIRECT HIT COMPUTATIONS.
61 CALL ROTATE (RF,OF,DHAZ,-1.)
   LR = RF
   BD = DF
   BH = HF
   IF(NDBG.EQ.1) WRITE (6,*) 'BR,BD,BH AT STMT 61 = ',BR,BD,BH

C
C      SET UP BLST VALUE FOR BLST VS. HGT
   IF(NBLST.LE.0) GO TO 105
   DO 10 I=1,NBLST
   IF(HF.GT.HBLST(I)) GO TO 10
   BLST = HBLST(I)
   GO TO 105
10 CONTINUE
   BLST = 0.
   WRITE (6,*) 'HF EXCEEDS ALL HBLST, HF = ',HF
   GO TO 18
105 IF(NDHT.EQ.0) GO TO 106

C
C      DETERMINE DIRECT HIT PK
   USE 2 POINTS TO DEFINE TRAJECTORY, BURST POINT
   (BR,BD,BH) AND POINT AT BR+10 (RBS,DBS,HBS).
   IF AZIMUTH ATTACK ANGLE IS 90 DEGREES, SET
   RBS,DBS,HBS POINT AT ED+10.
   (RPN,DPN,HPN) WILL BE BURST POINT, WITH OR
   WITHOUT DIRECT HIT.
   IPN IS PENETRATION INDEX (0 = NO PENETRATION,
   N = BOX N PENETRATED)

RPN = BR
DPN = BD
HPN = BH
   IF(ABS(DATA(16)).EQ.90.) GO TO 95
   RBS = BR + 10.
   DBS = BD - 10.*TAN(DHAZ)
   HBS = BH - 10.*TAN(DHAZ)
   GO TO 96
95 RBS = BR
   DBS = BD + 10.
   HBS = BH + 10.*TAN
96 IPN = 0

C
C      CHECK EACH BOX FOR PENETRATION
   IF(NDBG.EQ.1) WRITE (6,*) 'OMEGA,RBS,DBS,HBS = ',OMEGA,RBS,DBS,HBS
   IF(NDBG.EQ.1) WRITE (6,*) 'PF,DF,HF = ',PF,DF,HF
   IF(NDBG.EQ.1) WRITE (6,*) 'GR,GD,GH = ',GR,GD,GH
   DO 92 I=1,NDHT
   IF(BR.LT.RDH(I,1)) GO TO 92
   IF(DATA(16).NE.0.) GO TO 109
   IF(BD.LT.DDH(I,1).OR.BD.GT.DDH(I,2)) GO TO 92
109 IF(BH.GT.HDH(I,2).AND.OMEGA.GE.0.) GO TO 92

```

IF(BH.LT.HDH(I,1).AND.OMEGA.EQ.0.) GO TO 92

630

RDH1 = RDH(I,1)
RDH2 = RDH(I,2)
DDH1 = DDH(I,1)
DDH2 = DDH(I,2)
HDH1 = HDH(I,1)
HDH2 = HDH(I,2)

635

C IPEN = NUMBER OF SIDES PENETRATED (MUST BE 0 OR 2)

C

C

C

IPEN = 0
IF(ABS(DATA(16)).EQ.90.) GO TO 102

640

C CHECK RANGE SIDES

C

645

DO 97 K=1,2
RDHX = RDH1
IF(K.EQ.2) RDHX = RDH2
CALL SEARCH (I,1,RDHX,DA,HA)
IF(NDBG.EQ.2) WRITE (6,*) "IPEN,RDHX,DA,HA = ",IPEN,
1 RDHX,DA,HA

650

97 CONTINUE
IF(IPEN.EQ.2) GO TO 92
102 IF(DATA(16).EQ.0..OR.DATA(16).EQ.180.) GO TO 108

C

C

C

655

C CHECK DEFLECTION SIDES

C

C

C

660

DO 107 K=1,2
DDHX = DDH1
IF(K.EQ.2) DDHX = DDH2
CALL SEARCH (I,2,RA,DDHX,HA)
IF(NDBG.EQ.2) WRITE (6,*) "IPEN,RA,DDHX,HA = ",IPEN,
1 RA,DDHX,HA

665

107 CONTINUE
108 IF(OMEGA.EQ.0.) GO TO 101

C

C

C

665

C CHECK HEIGHT SIDES

C

C

C

670

DO 117 K=1,2
HDHX = HDH1
IF(K.EQ.2) HDHX = HDH2
CALL SEARCH (I,3,RA,DA,HDHX)
IF(NDBG.EQ.2) WRITE (6,*) "IPEN,RA,DA,HDHX = ",IPEN,
1 RA,DA,HDHX

675

IF(IPEN.EQ.2) GO TO 92
117 CONTINUE
101 IF(IPEN.EQ.1) STOP 117
92 CONTINUE
IF(IPN.EQ.0) GO TO 106
PKDH = PKDH + PKDHX

C

C

C

SET UP BURST COORDINATES (BR,BD,BH) FROM DIRECT HIT.

680

BR = RPN
BD = DPN
BH = HPN

006370
006380
006390
006400
006410
006420
006430
006440
006450
006460
006470
006480
006490
006500
006510
006520
006530
006540
006550
006560
006570
006580
006590
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006630
006640
006650
006660
006670
006680
006690
006700
006710
006720
006730
006740
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006790
006800
006810
006820
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006880
006890
006900
006910
006920
006930

PROGRAM ARP 73/74 OPT=1

```

685 106 IF(BH.GE.0.) GO TO 37
      IF(OMEGA.EQ.0.) STOP 106
      BR = BR + BH/TANO
      BH = 0.
      C
      C      COMPUTE NEAR MISS BLAST KILL
690 37 IF(NBLST.EQ.0) GO TO 90
      IF(NCHT.EQ.0) GO TO 103
      DO 104 I=1,NDHT
      IBLST = 1
      CALL BLAST (IBLST,BR,BLST,RDH,I)
      CALL BLAST (IBLST,BD,BLST,DDH,I)
      CALL BLAST (IBLST,BH,BLST,HDH,I)
      IF(IBLST.EQ.1) GO TO 11
      104 CONTINUE
      GO TO 90
      103 DIST = SQRT(BR*BR + BD*BD + (BH-TGTC)*(BH-TGTC))
      IF(DIST.GT.BLST) GO TO 90
      11 PKBLST = PKBLST + PKBLX
      C
      C      COMPUTE RADAR BLAST KILL
705 90 IF(NOBG.EQ.2) WRITE (6,*) 'IPN,RPN,DPN,HPN,BR,BD,BH = ',
      C IPN,RPN,DPN,HPN,BR,BD,BH
      IF(NRDR.EQ.0) GO TO 27
      BRDR = BR-RDR(1)
      DRDR = BD-RDR(2)
      HRDR = BH-RDR(5)
      RRDR = SQRT(BRDR*BRDR+DRDR*DRDR+HRDR*HRDR)
      PKRDR = 1.0
      IF(RRDR.GT.RDR(4)) PKRDR = 1. - (RRDR-RDR(4))/(RDR(5)-RDR(4))
      IF(RRDR.GE.RDR(5)) PKRDR = 0.
      5004 FORMAT (1X,'BR,BD,BH = ',3(F6.1,'*',1X))
      27 IBX = 0
      IF(ROT = 0)
      IF(NDBG.GE.1) WRITE (6,5004) BR,BD,BH
      IF(NH.EQ.0) GO TO 50
      C      COMPUTE PK DUE TO FRAGMENTATION (PKSAMP)
725 INTERPOLATE IN RANGE, DEFLECTION, HEIGHT & ANGLE TO
      GET FRAGMENTATION PK FROM PK GRIDS.
      C
      C      II = 1
730 IF(BH.GT.HGT(NH+1)) GO TO 50
      C
      C      ROTATE BURST POINT FOR FRAGMENTATION PK
      C      INTERPOLATION INTO ARP COORDINATE SYSTEM.
      C      RECALL THAT PK GRIDS ARE IN PROJECTILE COORDINATE
      C      SYSTEM.
735 CALL ROTATE (BR,BD,DHAX,1.)
      IROT = 1
      C
      C      LOCATE HEIGHT BOUNDARIES
740

```

```

C
745      DO 20 I=1,NH
          IH2 = I
          IF(BH.LE.HGT(I)) GO TO 25
          20 CONTINUE
          IH2 = 0
          25 IH1 = IH2 - 1
              IF(IH1.EQ.0) IH1 = 1
              IF(IH1.LT.0) IH1 = NH
              IF(NDBG.EQ.4) WRITE (6,*) "IH1,IH2,NR,ND,RU,DU,BR,BD,BH = ",
C IH1,IH2,NR,ND,RU,DU,BR,BD,BH
          31 CALL INTERP(BR,BD,BH,RGRD,CGRD,HGT,IH1,IH2,PK1,PKA,NR,ND,RU,DU,NH,
C NDBG)
          PKSAMP = PKA
          GO TO 41
          50 PKSAMP = 0.
C
C      COMPUTE SPHERICAL COORDINATES TO BURST POINT (BR,BD,BH)
C      FROM GROUND ZERO (0,0,0)
C      SAT = ANGLE OFF POSITIVE RANGE AXIS MEASURED
C      CLOCKWISE
C      SA2 = ANGLE OFF R-D PLANE MEASURED TOWARD POSITIVE
C      SR = RANGE FROM BURST POINT TO (0,0,0)
C      H-AXIS IN VERTICLE PLANE
765      41 IF(NDBG.EQ.4) WRITE (6,*) "PK(FRAG) = ",PKSAMP
C
C      GET BURST POINT BACK INTO TARGET COORDINATE
C      SYSTEM IF IROT = 1.
770      IF(IROT.EQ.1) CALL ROTATE (BR,BD,DHAZ,-1.)
          BR = BR*BR
          BD = BD*BD
          BHH = BH*BH
          RRR = BRR + BDD + BHH
          RR = SQR1(RRR)
          WRITE (8,*) BR,ED,BH,RR
          BRBAR = BRBAR + BR
          BRBAR2 = BRBAR2 + BRR
          BDBAR = BDBAR + BD
          BDBAR2 = BDBAR2 + BDD
          BHBAR = BHBAR + BH
          BHBAR2 = BHBAR2 + BHH
          RRBAR = RRBAR + RR
          RRBAR2 = RRBAR2 + RRR
          SA1 = PI/2.
          SA2 = 0.
          IF(ER.EQ.0.) GO TO 55
          SA1 = ATAN2(BD,BR)
          IF(SA1.LT.0.) SA1 = 2.*PI + SA1
          55 IF(BD.EQ.0.) AND(BR.EQ.0.) GO TO 56
          SA2 = ATAN(BH/SORT(BR*BR+BD*BD))
          56 SA1 = SA1*360./(2.*PI)
              SA2 = SA2*360./(2.*PI)
              DO 57 I=1,12
                  ISAI = I
                  IF(SA1.LT.ALPHA(I+1)) GO TO 58
007510
007520
007530
007540
007550
007560
007570
007580
007590
007600
007610
007620
007630
007640
007650
007660
007670
007680
007690
007700
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007920
007930
007940
007950
007960
007970
007980
007990
008000
008010
008020
008030
008040
008050
008060
008070

```

```

800 57 CONTINUE
      58 DO 98 I=1,6
        ISA2 = I
        IF(ISA2.LT.BETA(I+1)) GO TO 99
      98 CONTINUE
      99 SR = SQRT(BR*BR + BD*BD + SH*SH)
        ISR = 0
        DO 100 I=1,10
          II = I
          IF(I.EQ.10) II = 11
          ISR = ISR + I
          IF(SR.LT.RANGE(II)) GO TO 110
        100 CONTINUE
      110 IF(NDBG.EQ.6) WRITE (6,*) 'ISA1,ISA2,ISR = ',ISA1,ISA2,ISR
          IF(NDBG.EQ.6) WRITE (6,*) 'SA1,SA2,SR = ',SA1,SA2,SR
          C
          C
          C      STORE PK'S ACCORDING TO SPHERICAL COORDINATES
          IKS(ISA1,ISA2,ISR) = IKS(ISA1,ISA2,ISR) + 1
          C
          C      SUM PK'S OVER ALL SAMPLES
          C
          C      IF(NDBG.GT.0) WRITE (6,*) 'PKR,PKR,PKD,PKB = ',PKSAMP,PKROR,PKOH
          C,PKBLST
          PKBASE = PKBASE + PKSAMP
          PKRADR = PKRADR + PKROR
          PKDHIT = PKDHIT + PKDH
          PKBLT = PKBLT + PKBLST
          PKSAMP = 1. - (1.-PKSAMP)*(1.-PKROR)*(1.-PKDH)*(1.-PKBLST)
          PKS(ISA1,ISA2,ISR) = PKS(ISA1,ISA2,ISR) + PKSAMP
          PKTOT = PKTOT + PKSAMP
          PKTOT2 = PKTOT2 + PKSAMP*PKSAMP
          IF(NDBG.GE.1) WRITE (6,3003) PKSAMP
      3003 FORMAT (5X,'SAMPLE PK = ',F6.4)
          IF(NPRT.EQ.1) GO TO 1
          IF(MOD(ISIM,10).NE.0) GO TO 1
          PKPRNT = ISIM
          PKPRNT = PKTOT/PKPRNT
          WRITE (6,*) 'NO. SIMULATIONS, PK = ',ISIM,PKPRNT
          GO TO 1
      18 NCT = NCT + 1
      1 CONTINUE
          C
          C      DISPLAY FINAL RESULTS
          C
          C
          IF(NPRT.GT.0) GO TO 79
          WRITE (6,2002)
          WRITE (6,*) 'FINAL RESULTS'
          3000 FORMAT (/,1X,'PK = ',F6.4,1X,'PKSD = ',F6.4,1X,'NSAMP = ',I6,/)
          79 XSAMP = NSAMP
          PKBAR = PKTOT/XSAMP
          PKBASE = PKBASE/XSAMP
          PKRADR = PKRADR/XSAMP
          PKDHIT = PKDHIT/XSAMP
          PKBLT = PKBLT/XSAMP
          PK(ILUP) = PKBASE
          PKR(ILUP) = PKRADR

```



```

10      DIMENSION ALPHA(13),BETA(7),PVT(5)
        DIMENSION PKG(10),CEP(10),RANGE(11),RSUM(10)
        DIMENSION PK(10),PKR(10),PKD(10),PKBL(10)
        DIMENSION RDH(5,2),DDH(5,2),HDR(5,2)
        DIMENSION BRG(10),RRSG(10),BRG(10),BRSG(10),BDG(10),BDSG(10)
        DIMENSION BHSG(10),BHS(10)
        COMMON /SRCH/IFEN,IPN,RBS,CBS,HBS,BR,BD,BH,OMEGA,RPN
15      1.DPN,IPN,RDH1,RDH2,DDH1,DDH2,DDH1,DDH2,DDH1,DDH2
        COMMON /ROWRT/HGT,XOMG,VHT,GLTR,PVT,GMR,GMD,
        1 GMR,SDD(10),SDH(10),IDAT(10),RDR(5),RBLST(5),RU,DU
        DATA ALPHA/0.,30.,60.,90.,120.,150.,180.,210.,240.,270.,300.,
        330.,360./
        DATA BETA/0.,15.,30.,45.,60.,75.,90./
        DATA DATA/50*0./,YES/1H/IN,NEW/50*0/,GLTR/30*0./
        DATA ANAM/4HFZAM,4HFZAM,4HPKOH,4HPKBL,4HFZAS,4HFZTS,4HOMEG,
        C4HNGER,4HNECP,4HFUNC,4HDHIT,4HPHIM,4PHIS,4HSAMP,4HRADR,
        C4HCHAZ,4HPKNA,4HOMGS,4HPDVT,4HPKPF,4HGLTR,4HSRNG,4HPRNT,
        C4HDBUG,4HTGIC,4HODUR,4HBLST,22*4H
        DATA IDAT/8,11,15,17,18,20,22,28,2*0/
        DATA END/4HEND/
        CALL CONNOC (SLTAPES)
        CALL CONNOC (SLTAPES)
        REWIND 8
        WRITE (6,2002)
30      C
        WRITE (6,*) " ANTI-RADIATION SIMULATION PROGRAM - 1/30/81"
        C
35      C
        WRITE (6,2002)
        WRITE (6,*) " NOTE: ALL COORDINATES ARE DEFINED RELATIVE TO"
        WRITE (6,*) " ORIGIN AT GROUND ZERO OF TARGET."
        C
        WRITE (6,*) " COORDINATE SYSTEM IS RECTANGULAR,"
        WRITE (6,*) " TARGET HEADING IS NEGATIVE RANGE,"
        WRITE (6,*) " DRIVER SIDE (L) IS POSITIVE DEFLECTION,"
        WRITE (6,*) " HEIGHT IS MEASURED FROM GROUND."
        C
        INEW = 1, NEW DATA THIS CASE.
        C
        WRITE (6,2002)
        CALL DATE (DTE)
        CALL TIME (TNE)
        WRITE (6,2002) DTE,TNE
        2005 FORMAT (//,5X,"DATE - ",A10,/,5X,"TIME - ",A10)
        2002 FORMAT (//,5X,"**"),/)
        2001 FORMAT (///)
        WRITE (6,2002)
        WRITE (6,*) "DO YOU WANT A LISTING OF CODE NAMES? "
        READ (5,1001) ANS
        IF(ANS.NE.YES) GO TO 54
        WRITE (6,2002)
        WRITE (6,*) "OMEG - ELEVATION OF ATTACK ANGLE"
55

```

03/13/81 08.29.30

FTN 4.8+508

73/74 OPT=1

PROGRAM ARP

```

60      WRITE (6,*) "NOTE: FOLLOWING GUIDANCE ERROR PARAMETERS"
        WRITE (6,*) "      (SIGD,SIGH) ARE MEASURED"
        WRITE (6,*) "      IN PLANE NORMAL TO TRAJECTORY AND"
        WRITE (6,*) "      PASSING THROUGH HOMING POINT"
        WRITE (6,*) "NGER - NUMBER OF GUIDANCE ERRORS TO CONSIDER"
        WRITE (6,*) "      ENTER HOMING POINT (R,O,H), GUIDANCE"
        WRITE (6,*) "      ERRORS ARE DISTRIBUTED ABOUT HOMING PT."
        WRITE (6,*) "NCEP - 1., IF CEP IS INPUT FOR GUIDANCE ERROR SIGMAS"
        WRITE (6,*) "      FZAS,FZAS,FZTM,FZTS - FUZING ERROR OPTIONS"
        WRITE (6,*) "      FZAM - MEAN ANGLE AT WHICH FUZING OCCURS ON"
        WRITE (6,*) "      INTERCEPT"
        WRITE (6,*) "      FZAS - STD DEV ASSOCIATED WITH FZAM"
        WRITE (6,*) "NOTE: FUZE ANGLE IS CONSTRAINED TO (0,PI)"
        WRITE (6,*) "NOTE: FOR UNIFORM FUZING ANGLE BETWEEN FZAM"
        WRITE (6,*) "      AND FZAS, ENTER A NEGATIVE VALUE FOR FZAM"
        WRITE (6,*) "      FUZE ANGLE WILL BE CHOSEN UNIFORMLY RANDOM"
        WRITE (6,*) "      BETWEEN POSITIVE FZAM AND FZAS"
        WRITE (6,*) "      FOR TIME-TO-GO FUZE, ENTER NEGATIVE FZAS."
        WRITE (6,*) "NOTE: FUZING PLANE PASSES THROUGH FUZING GLITTER"
        WRITE (6,*) "      POINT NORMAL TO SAMPLE TRAJECTORY"
        WRITE (6,*) "      FZTM - MEAN DISTANCE FROM GUIDANCE PLANE AT WHICH"
        WRITE (6,*) "      FUZING WILL OCCUR ALONG TRAJECTORY"
        WRITE (6,*) "NOTE: ENTER A NEGATIVE FZTM FOR HEIGHT FUZING"
        WRITE (6,*) "      WITH MEAN HEIGHT ABS(FZTM)"
        WRITE (6,*) "      FZTS - STD DEV ASSOCIATED WITH FZTM"
        WRITE (6,*) "      SAMP - SAMPLE SIZE"
        WRITE (6,*) "PKNH - NUMBER OF HEIGHTS AT WHICH FRAGMENTATION"
        WRITE (6,*) "      PK DATA WILL BE DEFINED"
        WRITE (6,*) "      NOTE: PKNH < 9"
        WRITE (6,*) "PKPF - PROBABILITY OF PRIMARY FUZE FUNCTIONING"
        WRITE (6,*) "      0. FOR PD BACKUP, NVT FOR VT BACKUP FUZE"
        WRITE (6,*) "      WHERE NVT = NUMBER OF VT BURST HEIGHTS"
        WRITE (6,*) "GLTR - 0. IF PRIMARY FUZE FUNCTIONS RELATIVE TO"
        WRITE (6,*) "      CENTER OF TARGET, NGLT IF PRIMARY FUZE"
        WRITE (6,*) "      FUNCTIONS RELATIVE TO ANY ONE OF NGLT"
        WRITE (6,*) "      EQUALLY LIKELY GLITTER POINTS"
        WRITE (6,*) "      SET NGLT NEGATIVE TO PICK FIRST"
        WRITE (6,*) "      POINT ENCOUNTERED"
        WRITE (6,*) "SRNG - MAXIMUM RANGE FOR COMPUTING PK VS RANGE"
        WRITE (6,*) "PRNT - 1. TO PRINT SUMMARY ONLY, 0. OTHERWISE"
        WRITE (6,*) "      6. TO PRINTOUT PROGRAM DEBUGGING DATA"
        WRITE (6,*) "DEBUG - 1. GUIDANCE & FUZING DATA"
        WRITE (6,*) "      DEBUG = 2, DIRECT HIT PENETRATION DATA"
        WRITE (6,*) "      DEBUG = 4, PK BOX DATA"
        WRITE (6,*) "      DEBUG = 5, PK GRIDS"
        WRITE (6,*) "      DEBUG = 6, PK VS R DATA"
        WRITE (6,*) "TGTC - HEIGHT OF TARGET CENTER ABOVE GROUND"
        WRITE (6,*) "DUDR - DUD RATE OF PROJECTILE, EXPRESSED AS A FRACTION"
        WRITE (6,*) "CN"
        WRITE (6,*) "DHT - DIRECT HIT OPTION, NUMBER OF TARGET BOXES"
        WRITE (6,*) "      IF DHT IS OMITTED AND BLST IS INCLUDED,"
        WRITE (6,*) "      BLST IS RADIUS FROM (0.0,TGTC) WITHIN"
        WRITE (6,*) "      WHICH PKBLST = 1."
        WRITE (6,*) "PKDH - DIRECT HIT PK (0. = 1.)"
        WRITE (6,*) "PKBL - BLAST PK (0. = 1.)"
        WRITE (6,*) "RADR - 1., DEFINE FUNC FOR BLAST KILL OF RADAR ONLY"
        WRITE (6,*) "      AND READ IN RADAR ANTENNA COORDINATES."

```

73/74 OPT=1

PROGRAM ARP

[illegible]

```

53 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,2000) AAAA
GO TO 7
14 CALL READ (DATA,INER,ANAM,IRD,1,RDH,DDH,HDR)
C
C
C      SET UP TAPE1
9 REMIND 1
DO 61 I=1,50
IF (DATA(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 81
WRITE (1,1000) ANAM(I),DATA(I)
81 CONTINUE
WRITE (1,1000) END
CALL WRITE (DATA,1,CEP,RDH,DDH,HDR)
REIND 1
IF (TIME.EQ.3) GO TO 12
WRITE (6,*) 'DO YOU WANT CURRENT INPUT LISTED?'
READ (5,100.) ANS
IF (ANS.NE.YES) GO TO 23
IF (TIME.GT.0) WRITE (6,*) 'CURRENT DATA - '
12 IF (TIME.EQ.0) WRITE (6,*) 'INITIAL INPUTS - '
C
C
C      LIST DATA FILE (TAPE1)
DO 8 I=1,50
READ (1,1000) A,B
IF (A.EQ.END) GO TO 6
8 WRITE (6,1002) A,B
1002 FORMAT (1X,A4,1X,F10.3)
6 WRITE (6,102) END
CALL WRITE (DATA,6,CEP,RDH,DDH,HDR)
23 REMIND 1
ITIME = ITIME + 1
IF (TIME.EQ.1) GO TO 89
WRITE (6,*) 'DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY DATA? - '
READ (5,1001) ANS
IF (ANS.NE.YES) GO TO 82
89 ISET = 0
C
C
C      READ IN CHANGES
DO 13 I=1,50
13 INER(I) = 0
DO 2 I=1,1000
WRITE (6,*) 'ENTER DATA OR END - '
READ (5,1000) AAAA,VALUE
IF (AAAA.EQ.END) GO TO 3
1001 FORMAT (A1)
DO 4 J=1,50
IF (AAAA.NE.ANAM(J)) GO TO 4
DATA(J) = VALUE
INER(J) = 1
GO TO 2
4 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,2000) AAAA
2000 FORMAT (1X, '**** DO NOT RECOGNIZE ',A4,' *****')
2 CONTINUE

```

3 CALL READ (DATA, INEW, ANAM, S.O, RDH, DCH, HDR)

GO TO 9

82 DO 83 I=1,50

83 INEW(I) = 0

SET UP DATA

LOAD INPUT DATA INTO VARIABLE SET
AND CONVERT DEGREES TO RADIAN

FZAM = DATA(1)/57.29578

FZIM = ABS(DATA(2))

PKCHX = DATA(3)

PKBLX = DATA(4)

FZAS = DATA(5) * 57.29578

ITTG = 0

IF(FZAS.LT.0.) ITTG = 1

FZAS = ASS(FZAS)

FZTS = DATA(6)

OMEG = DATA(7)/57.29578

NGER = DATA(8)

NCEP = DATA(9)

IFUN = 0

NCHT = DATA(11)

NSMP = DATA(14)

NROR = DATA(15)

DHAZ = DATA(16)/57.29578

NH = DATA(17)

NA = 0

CMGS = 0.

PKPF = DATA(21)

NVT = DATA(20)

NGLT = DATA(22)

JGLT = 1

JGLT = ISIGN(JGLT, NGLT)

NGLT = IABS(NGLT)

SRNG = DATA(23)

NPRT = DATA(24)

NDSG = DATA(25)

TGIC = DATA(26)

DUDR = DATA(27)

ELST = DATA(28)

IF(ELST.LE.0.) GO TO 94

BLST(1) = ELST

HBLST(1) = 10000.

BLST = 1.

94 NBLST = ABS(ELST)

IFZ = 0

IF(DATA(2).LT.0.) IFZ = 1

IF(PKDHX.EQ.0.) PKDHX = 1.

IF(PKBLX.EQ.0.) PKBLX = 1.

NLOOP = NGER

IF(INDBG.GE.1) WRITE (6,*) 'DEBUG OPTION ', NOBG

IF(DATA(2).NE.0.) IFUZ = 2

IF(DATA(1).NE.0.) IFUZ = 1

XRNG = 0.

IF(NCHT.EQ.0) GO TO 115

002350
002350
002350
002410
002420
002430
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002940

```

DO 116 I=1,NDHT
  RRNG = 10000.
  IF(SIGN(1.,DDH(I,1)).EQ.SIGN(1.,DDH(I,2))) GO TO 118
  IF(SIGN(1.,RDH(I,1)).EQ.SIGN(1.,RDH(I,2))) GO TO 116
  DO 119 J=1,2
    RRNG = AMINI(RRNG,DDH(I,J))
    RRNG = AMINI(RRNG,RDH(I,J))
    X RNG = SQRT(RRNG**2. + DDH(I,1)**2.)
    GO TO 116
118 X RNG = DDH(I,1)
116 CONTINUE
  X RNG = AMINI(X RNG,DDH(NDHT,2))
115 IF(SRNG.EQ.0.) SRNG = 100.
  DL = ALOG(SRNG-X RNG)/10.
  DO 111 I=1,10
    XI = I
111 RANGE(I) = X RNG + EXP(DL*XI)
    RANGE(11) = 1000.
    IF(NVT.LE.1) GO TO 67
    DO 68 I=2,NVT
      PVT(I) = PVT(I) + PVT(I-1)
67 IF(NGLT.GT.0) GO TO 59
    DO 60 I=1,3
      GLTR(I,1) = 0.
60 GLTR(I,1) = 0.
59 IF(NA.EQ.0) GO TO 48
    DO 28 I=1,NA
      X RNG(I) = X RNG(I)/57.29578
28 X RNG(I) = X RNG(I)/57.29578
48 CONTINUE
C
C      READ IN PK GRIDS FOR EACH ATTACK ANGLE/BURST HEIGHT
C      COMBINATION
C
C      IF(NH.EQ.0) GO TO 78
C      CALL GRIDS (PK1,NH,2,RGRD,DCRD,NR,ND,NDBG)
C
C      LOOP OVER SIMULATIONS FOR EACH GUIDANCE ERROR SET
C
78 DO 69 ILUP=1,NLOOP
C
C      INITIALIZE COUNTERS
C
DO 70 I=1,50
  PKM(I) = 0.
  IKM(I) = 0.
70 DO 52 I=1,12
  DO 52 J=1,6
  DO 52 K=1,10
    PKS(I,J,K) = 0.
52 PKS(I,J,K) = 0.
  PKRADR = 0.
  PADHIT = 0.
  PKBASE = 0.
  PKBLT = 0.
  PKTOT = 0.
  PKTOT2 = 0.
  KPRAR = 0.
  RBRAR = 0.

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345      BOBAR = 0.
      BDBAR2 = 0.
      BRBR2 = 0.
      BRBAR2 = 0.
      BHBAR = 0.
      BHBAR2 = 0.
      IF(PKPF.EQ.0.) PKPF = 1.
      IF(PKPF.LT.0.) PKPF = 0.
      SIGD = SDD(ILLP)
      SIGH = SDH(ILLP)
      NCT = 0

355      C
      C
      C      BEGIN SIMULATIONS
      C
      C      DO 1 ISIN=1,NSMP
      C      IF(DATA(16).LT.0.) DHAZ = RDM(1)*2.*PI
      C      PKSAMP = 0.0
      C      PKDH = 0.
      C      PKELST = 0.
      C      PKRDR = 0.

365      C
      C
      C      CHECK FOR DUD
      C
      C      IF(RCM(1).LE.DUDR) GO TO 18
      C
      C      SAMPLE FROM ATTACK ANGLE DISTRIBUTION
      C
      C      CALL BOXNO (Z1,Z2)
      C      OMEGA = Z1*OMGS + OMEG
      C      SINO = SIN(OMEGA)
      C      COSO = COS(OMEGA)
      C      TAND = 1.
      C      IF(COSO.NE.0.) TAND = SINO/COSO

375      C
      C
      C      ROTATE COORDINATES OF HOMING POINT ACCORDING
      C      TO AZIMUTH COMPONENT OF ATTACK ANGLE.
      C
      C      ALL COMPUTATIONS TO DETERMINE FUZING POINT ARE IN
      C      ROTATED COORDINATE SYSTEM.

385      C
      C
      C      GMRR = GMR
      C      GMDR = GMD
      C      CALL ROTATE (GMRR,GMDR,DHAZ,1.)

395      C
      C
      C      SAMPLE FROM GUIDANCE ERROR DISTRIBUTION
      C      RELATIVE TO HOMING POINT
      C
      C      CALL BOXNO (D,H)
      C      DMIN = SQRT((SIGH*H)**2. + (SIGD*D)**2.)
      C      GR = GMRR + SIGH*H*SINO
      C      GD = GMDR + SIGD*D
      C      GH = GMH + SIGH*H*COSO

      C      (GR,GD,GH) IS INTERCEPT OF
      C      TRAJECTORY WITH GUIDANCE PLANE
      C      (RF,DF,HF) WILL BE FUZING POINT ON TRAJECTORY.

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03/13/81 08.29.30

FTN 4.8+508

73/74 OPT=1

PROGRAM ARP

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C
C      BLAST AND DIRECT HIT COMPUTATIONS.
61 CALL ROTATE (RF,DF,DHAZ,-1.)
   BR = RF
   BD = DF
   BH = HF
   IF(NDBG.GE.1) WRITE (6,*) "BR,BD,BH AT STMT 61 = ",BR,BD,BH

C      SET UP GLST VALUE FOR BLST VS. HGT
C
C      IF(NBLST.LE.C) GO TO 105
C      DO 10 I=1,NBLST
C      IF(HF.GT.HBLST(I)) GO TO 10
C      BLST = BBLST(I)
C      GO TO 105
10 CONTINUE
   BLST = 0.
   WRITE (6,*) "HF EXCEEDS ALL HBLST, HF = ",HF
   GO TO 18
105 IF(NDRT.EQ.0) GO TO 106

C      DETERMINE DIRECT HIT PK
C
C      USE 2 POINTS TO DEFINE TRAJECTORY. BURST POINT
C      (BR,BD,BH) AND POINT AT BR+10 (RBS,DBS,HBS).
C      IF AZIMUTH ATTACK ANGLE IS 90 DEGREES, SET
C      RBS,DBS,HBS POINT AT ED+10.
C      (RPN,DPN,HPN) WILL BE BURST POINT, WITH OR
C      WITHOUT DIRECT HIT.
C
C      IPN IS PENETRATION INDEX (0 = NO PENETRATION,
C      N = BOX N PENETRATED)
C
C      RPN = BR
C      DPN = BD
C      HPN = BH
C      IF(ABS(DATA(16)).EQ.90.) GO TO 95
C      RBS = BR + 10.
C      DBS = BD - 10.*TAN(DHAZ)
C      HBS = BH - 10.*TAN(DHAZ)
C      GO TO 96
95 RBS = BR
   DBS = BD + 10.
   HBS = BH + 10.*TAN
96 IPN = 0

C      CHECK EACH BOX FOR PENETRATION
C
C      IF(NDBG.EQ.1) WRITE (6,*) "OMEGA,RBS,DBS,HBS = ",OMEGA,RBS,DBS,HBS
C      IF(NDBG.EQ.1) WRITE (6,*) "RF,DF,HF = ",RF,DF,HF
C      IF(NDBG.EQ.1) WRITE (6,*) "CR,GD,GH = ",GR,GD,GH
C      DO 92 I=1,NDHT
C      IF(BR.LT.RDH(I,1)) GO TO 92
C      IF(DATA(16).NE.0.) GO TO 109
C      IF(BD.LT.DDH(I,1).OR.BD.GT.DDH(I,2)) GO TO 92
109 IF(SH.GT.RDH(I,2).AND.OMEGA.GE.0.) GO TO 92

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630 IF(BH.LT.HDH(I,1).AND.OMEGA.EQ.0.) GO TO 92
    RDH1 = RDH(I,1)
    RDH2 = RDH(I,2)
    DDH1 = DDH(I,1)
    DDH2 = DDH(I,2)
    HDH1 = HDH(I,1)
    HDH2 = HDH(I,2)

635 IPEN = NUMBER : STOPS PENETRATED (MUST BE 0 OR 2)
    IPEN = 0
    IF(ABS(DATA(16)).EQ.90.) GO TO 102
    CHECK RANGE SIDES

640 DO 97 K=1,2
    RDHX = RDH1
    IF(K.EQ.2) RDHX = RDH2
    CALL SEARCH (1,1,RDHX,DA,HA)
    IF(NDBG.EQ.2) WRITE (6,*) "IPEN,RDHX,DA,HA = ",IPEN,
1 RDHX,DA,HA
97 CONTINUE

645 IF(IPEN.EQ.2) GO TO 92
    IF(DATA(16).EQ.0..OR.DATA(16).EQ.180.) GO TO 108
    CHECK DEFLECTION SIDES

650 DO 10 K=1,2
    DDHX = DDH1
    IF(K.EQ.2) DDHX = DDH2
    CALL SEARCH (1,2,RA,DDHX,HA)
    IF(NDBG.EQ.2) WRITE (6,*) "IPEN,RA,DDHX,HA = ",IPEN,
1 RA,DDHX,HA
    IF(IPEN.EQ.2) GO TO 92
107 CONTINUE
108 IF(OMEGA.EQ.0.) GO TO 101
    CHECK HEIGHT SIDES

655 DO 117 K=1,2
    HDHX = HDH1
    IF(K.EQ.2) HDHX = HDH2
    CALL SEARCH (1,3,RA,DA,HDHX)
    IF(NDBG.EQ.2) WRITE (6,*) "IPEN,RA,DA,HDHX = ",IPEN,
1 RA,DA,HDHX
    IF(IPEN.EQ.2) GO TO 92
117 CONTINUE
101 IF(IPEN.EQ.1) STOP 117
92 CONTINUE
    IF(IPN.EQ.0) GO TO 106
    PKDH = PKDH + PKDXX

660 SET UP BURST COORDINATES (SR,BD,BH) FROM DIRECT HIT.
    BR = RPN
    BD = DPN
    BH = HPN

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685      106 IF(BH.GE.C.) GO TO 37
        IF(OMEGA.EQ.0.) STOP 106
        BR = BR + BH/TANG
        BH = 0.
C
690      C      COMPUTE NEAR MISS BLAST KILL
C
        37 IF(NBLST.EQ.0) GO TO 90
        IF(NDHT.EQ.0) GO TO 103
        DO 104 I=1,NDHT
        IBLST = 1
        CALL BLAST (IBLST,BR,BLST,RDH,I)
        CALL BLAST (IBLST,BD,BLST,DDH,I)
        CALL BLAST (IBLST,BH,BLST,HDH,I)
        IF(IBLST.EQ.1) GO TO 11
        104 CONTINUE
        GO TO 90
        103 IBLST = SQRT(BR*BR + BD*BD + (BH-TGTC)*(BH-TGTC))
        IF(DIST.GT.BLST) GO TO 90
        11 PKBLST = PKBLST + PKBLX
C
700      C      COMPUTE RADAR BLAST KILL
C
        90 IF(NDBG.EQ.2) WRITE (6,*) "IPN,RPN,DPH,HPN,BR,BD,BH = ",
        C IPN,RPN,DPN,HPN,BR,BD,BH
        IF(NRDR.EQ.0) GO TO 27
        ERDR = BR-RDR(1)
        DRDR = BD-RDP(2)
        HRDR = BH-RDP(5)
        RRDR = SQRT(ERDR*ERDR+DRDR*DRDR+HRDR*HRDR)
        PKRDR = 1.0
        IF(RRDR.GT.RDR(4)) PKRDR = 1. - (RRDR-RDR(4))/(RDR(5)-RDR(4))
        IF(RRDR.GE.RDR(5)) PKRDR = 0.
        5004 FORMAT (1X,*BR,BD,BH = *,3(F6.1,*,*,1X))
        27 IBX = 0
        IROT = 0
        IF(NDBG.GE.1) WRITE (6,5004) BR,BD,BH
        IF(NH.EQ.0) GO TO 50
C
710      C      COMPUTE PK DUE TO FRAGMENTATION (PKSAMP)
C
        INTERPOLATE IN RANGE, DEFLECTION, HEIGHT & ANGLE TO
        GET FRAGMENTATION PK FROM PK GRIDS.
C
715      II = 1
        IF(BH.GT.HC NH+1)) GO TO 50
C
720      ROTATE BLAST POINT FOR FRAGMENTATION PK
        INTERPOLATION INTO ARP COORDINATE SYSTEM.
        RECALL THAT PK GRIDS ARE IN PROJECTILE COORDINATE
        SYSTEM.
C
725      CALL ROTATE (BR,BD,CHAZ,1.)
        IROT = 1
C
730      LOCATE HEIGHT BOUNDARIES
C
735
C
740

```

```

C
DO 20 I=1,NH
  IH2 = I
  IF(BH.LE.HGT(I)) GO TO 25
20 CONTINUE
  IH2 = 0
25 IH1 = IH2 - 1
  IF(IH1.EQ.0) IH1 = 1
  IF(IH1.LT.0) IH1 = NH
  IF(NDBG.EQ.4) WRITE (6,*) "IH1,IH2,NR,ND,RU,DU,BR,BD,BH = ",
    C IH1,IH2,NR,ND,RU,DU,BR,BD,BH
31 CALL INTERP(BR,BD,BH,RGRD,CGRD,HGT,IH1,IH2,PK1,PKA,NR,ND,RU,DU,NH,
    C NDBG)
  PKSAMP = PKA
  GO TO 41
50 PKSAMP = 0.

C
C COMPUTE SPHERICAL COORDINATES TO BURST POINT (BR,BD,BH)
C FROM GROUND ZERO (0,0,0)
C SA1 = ANGLE OFF POSITIVE RANGE AXIS MEASURED
C CLOCKWISE
C SA2 = ANGLE OFF R-D PLANE MEASURED TOWARD POSITIVE
C SR = RANGE FROM BURST POINT TO (0,0,0)
C H-AXIS IN VERTICLE PLANE
41 IF(NDBG.EQ.4) WRITE (6,*) "PK(FRAG) = ",PKSAMP

C
C GET BURST POINT BACK INTO TARGET COORDINATE
C SYSTEM IF IROT = 1.
IF(IROT.EQ.1) CALL ROTATE (BR,BD,DHAZ,-1.)
BRR = BP:BR
BDD = BD:BD
BHH = BH:BH
RRR = BRR + BDD + BHH
RR = SORT(RRR)
WRITE (8,*) BR,BD,BH,RR
BRSAR = BRAR + CR
BRBAR2 = BRBAR2 + BRR
BDBAR2 = BDBAR2 + BD
BHBAR2 = BHBAR2 + BH
BHBAR2 = BHBAR2 + BHH
RRBAR = RRRAR + RR
RRBAR2 = RRRAR2 + RRR
SA1 = PI/2.
SA2 = 0.
IF(BR.EQ.0.) GO TO 55
SA1 = ATAN2(BD,BR)
IF(SA1.LT.0.) SA1 = 2.*PI + SA1
55 IF(BD.EQ.0.) AND(BR.EQ.0.) GO TO 56
SA2 = ATAN(BH/SORT(BR*BR+BD*BD))
56 SA1 = SA1+360./(2.*PI)
  SA2 = SA2+360./(2.*PI)
  DO 57 I=1,12
    ISAI = I
  IF(SA1.LT.ALPHA(I+1)) GO TO 58

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03/13/81 08.29.30

FTN 4.8+508

73/74 CPT=1

PROGRAM ARP

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800      57 CONTINUE
        58 DO 98 I=1,6
          ISA2 = I
          IF (SA2.LT.BETA(I+1)) GO TO 99
        98 CONTINUE
        99 SR = SORT(BR*BR + BD*BD + BH*BH)
          ISR = 0
          DO 100 I=1,10
            II = I
            IF (I.EQ.10) II = 11
            ISR = SR + 1
            IF (SR.LT.RANGE(II)) GO TO 110
          100 CONTINUE
        110 IF (NDBG.EQ.6) WRITE (6,*) 'ISA1,ISA2,ISR = ',ISA1,ISA2,ISR
            IF (NDBG.EQ.6) WRITE (6,*) 'SA1,SA2,SR = ',SA1,SA2,SR
          C      STORE PK'S ACCORDING TO SPHERICAL COORDINATES
          C      IKS(ISA1,ISA2,ISR) = IKS(ISA1,ISA2,ISR) + 1
          C
          C      SUM PK'S OVER ALL SAMPLES
          C      IF (NDBG.GT.0) WRITE (6,*) 'PKR,PKR,PKD,PKB = ',PKSAMP,PKRDR,PKDH
          C      C,PKBLST
          C      PKBASE = PKBASE + PKSAMP
          C      PKRADR = PKRADR + PKRDR
          C      PKDHIT = PKDHIT + PKDH
          C      PKBLT = PKBLT + PKBLST
          C      PKSAMP = 1. - (1.-PKSAMP)*(1.-PKRDR)*(1.-PKDH)*(1.-PKBLST)
          C      PKS(ISA1,ISA2,ISR) = PKS(ISA1,ISA2,ISR) + PKSAMP
          C      PKTOT = PKTOT + PKSAMP
          C      PKTOT2 = PKTOT2 + PKSAMP*PKSAMP
          C      IF (NDBG.GE.1) WRITE (6,3003) PKSAMP
          C      3003 FORMAT (5X,'SAMPLE PK = ',F6.4)
          C      IF (NPRT.EQ.1) GO TO 1
          C      IF (MOD(ISM,10).NE.0) GO TO 1
          C      PKPRNT = ISIM
          C      PKPRNT = PKTOT/PKPRNT
          C      WRITE (6,*) 'NO. SIMULATIONS, PK = ',ISIM,PKPRNT
          C      GO TO 1
          C      18 NCT = NCT + 1
          C      1 CONTINUE
          C      DISPLAY FINAL RESULTS
          C      IF (NPRT.GT.0) GO TO 79
          C      WRITE (6,2002)
          C      2002 'FINAL RESULTS'
          C      3000 FORMAT (/,1X,'PK = ',F6.4,2X,'PKSD = ',F6.4,2X,'NSAMP = ',16,/)
          C      79 XSAMP = NSMP
          C      PKBAR = PKTOT/XSAMP
          C      PKBASE = PKBASE/XSAMP
          C      PKRADR = PKRADR/XSAMP
          C      PKDHIT = PKDHIT/XSAMP
          C      PKBLT = PKBLT/XSAMP
          C      PK(ILUP) = PKBASE
          C      PKR(ILUP) = PKRADR
      855

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```

860      PKD(ILUP) = PKCHIT
      PKG(ILUP) = PKBAR
      PKBL(ILUP) = PKELT
      XSAMP = NSMP - NCT
      IF(NSMP.EQ.NCT) XSAMP = 1.
      XSMP = XSAMP-1.
      IF(XSMP.EQ.0.) XSMP = 1.
      BRG(ILUP) = BRBAR/XSAMP
      BDG(ILUP) = BDEAR/XSAMP
      BHG(ILUP) = BHBAR/XSAMP
      RRG(ILUP) = RRBAR/XSAMP
      BSG(ILUP) = SORT((BRBAR2 - XSAMP*BRG(ILUP)*BRG(ILUP))/XSMP)
      BDG(ILUP) = SORT((BDBAR2 - XSAMP*BDG(ILUP)*BDG(ILUP))/XSMP)
      BHG(ILUP) = SORT((BHBAR2 - XSAMP*BHG(ILUP)*BHG(ILUP))/XSMP)
      RRG(ILUP) = SORT((RRBAR2 - XSAMP*RRG(ILUP)*RRG(ILUP))/XSMP)
      IF(NCT.NE.0) WRITE (6,2004) NCT,NSMP,CEP(ILUP)
2004      FORMAT (2X,'*PROJECTILE OR FUZING DUDS = *,I4,* OUT OF *,I4,
      C * SIMULATIONS, *,I2X,*GUIDANCE CEP = *,F6.2)
      IF(NPRT.GT.0) GO TO 69
      PKSD = (PKTOT2 - XSAMP*PKBAR*PKBAR)/XSMP
      IF(PKSD.LT.0.) PKSD = 0.
      PKSD = SQRT(PKSD)
      WRITE (6,3000) PKBAR,PKSD,NSMP
      WRITE (6,2002)
      WRITE (6,*) "DO YOU WANT PK VS R, ALPHA, BETA? "
      READ (5,1001) ANS
      IF(ANS.NE.YES) GO TO 44
      C
      C      PK VS R, ALPHA, BETA, WHERE ALPHA IS AZIMUTH ANGLE
      C      MEASURED FROM POSITIVE RANGE AXIS TOWARD POSITIVE
      C      DEFLECTION AXIS (0 TO 360). BETA IS ELEVATION ANGLE
      C      MEASURED FROM NEGATIVE HEIGHT AXIS TO POSITIVE
      C      HEIGHT AXIS (0 TO 90).
      C
      WRITE (6,2001)
      WRITE (6,*) " PK R ALPHA BETA"
      WRITE (6,*) "-----"
      DO 43 I=1,10
      DO 49 J=1,12
      DO 49 K=1,6
      IF(IKS(J,K,I).EQ.0) GO TO 49
      XIKS = IKS(J,K,I)
      PKS(J,K,I) = PKS(J,K,I)/XIKS
49      CONTINUE
      DO 45 I=1,10
      XI = 0.
      RSUM(I) = 0.
      RANG = RANGE(I)
      DO 47 J=1,12
      DO 47 K=1,6
      RPK = PKS(J,K,I)
      XIKS = IKS(J,K,I)
      XI = XI + XIKS
      RSUM(I) = RSUM(I) + XIKS*RPK
      IF(RPK.GT.0.) WRITE (6,3004) RPK,RANG,ALPHA(J),ALPHA(J+1),BETA(K),
      CBETA(K+1)
3004      FORMAT (1X,F6.4,2X,F5.1,2(2X,F6.1,* - *,F6.1))

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```

915 47 CONTINUE
    IF(XI.EQ.0.) GO TO 45
    RSUM(I) = RSUM(I)/XI
920 45 CONTINUE
    WRITE (6,2002)
    WRITE (6,*) "AVG PK VS. R"
    WRITE (6,*) "-----"
    DO 43 I=1,10
    R = RANGE(I)
    IF(RSUM(I).EQ.0.) GO TO 43
    WRITE (6,3001) RSUM(I),R
925 43 CONTINUE
    2001 FORMAT (1X,F6.4,4X,F5.1)
    WRITE (6,2002)
    C CHECK FOR ANOTHER CASE
    C
930 44 WRITE (6,2001)
    69 CONTINUE
    C
    C DISPLAY RESULTS FOR EACH GUIDANCE ERROR
    C
935 IF(NPRT.GT.0) WRITE (6,2002)
    FZTM = DATA(2)
    OMEGO = DATA(7)
    OMSGD = DATA(19)
    FZAMD = DATA(1)
    FZASD = DATA(5)
940 WRITE (6,2006) OMEGO,OMSGD,FZAMD,FZASD,FZTM,FZTS,DHAZ,NSMP
    2006 FORMAT (/,5X,"RESULTS FOR FOLLOWING CONDITIONS - *//,
    C12X,"ITEM- 13X,"MEAN",4X,"STD DEV",//,
    C10X,"ELEVATION",4X,2F10.4,/,10X,"FUZE ANGLE",3X,2F10.4,/,
    C10X,"LINEAR FUZE",2X,2F10.4,/,10X,"AZIMUTH ",F10.4,/,
    C10X,"SAMPLE SIZE - ",I5,/)
    WRITE (6,2003) GMR,GMD,GMH
    WRITE (6,2012)
945 2012 FORMAT (/,5X,"ERROR DATA",17X,"PK",3X,
    C*PKFRAG PKRADR PKDHIT PKBLST*)
    2003 FORMAT (5X,"HOMING POINT COORDINATES (R,D,H) = ",
    C 2(F6.1,*,*),F6.1)
    DO 72 I=1,NLOOP
    IF(NCEP.EQ.0) WRITE (6,2007) SDD(I),SDH(I),PKG(I)
    C.PK(I),PKR(I),PKD(I),PKBL(I)
    IF(NCEP.EQ.1) WRITE (6,2008) CEP(I),PKG(I)
    C.PK(I),PKR(I),PKD(I),PKBL(I)
950 72 CONTINUE
    WRITE (6,2002)
    WRITE (6,1003)
    DO 26 I=1,NLOOP
    26 WRITE (6,1004) CEP(I),RRSG(I),BRSG(I),BDG(I),BDSG(I),
    C .BHG(I),BHSG(I)
955 1003 FORMAT (/,5X,"BURST STATISTICS (MEAN, STD DEVIATION)",/,1X,"CEP",
    C 4X,"BURST RANGE",7X,"RANGE",8X,"DEFLECTION",7X,"HEIGHT")
    1004 FORMAT (1X,F4.1,4(2X,F6.2,1X,F6.2))
    2007 FORMAT (5X,"SD (D,H) - ",
    C2(F4.1,*,*),1X,5F7.4)
    2008 FORMAT (5X,"CEP - ",F4.1,
    C14X,5F7.4)

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029

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WRITE (6,*) "DO YOU WISH TO RUN ANOTHER CASE?"
READ (5,1001) ANS
IF (ANS.EQ.YES) GO TO 15
STOP
END
```

009790
009800
009810
009820
009830

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=2)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION	SN	TYPE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	779	863	DEFINED	345	779	03/13/81	08.29.30	PAGE	19
10315 BRBAR	REAL			REFS	779	863	DEFINED	345	779				
10316 BRBAR2	REAL			REFS	780	867	DEFINED	346	780				
10413 BRDR	REAL			REFS	2*714	2*867	DEFINED	711					
31516 BRG	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	11	780	DEFINED	961	863				
10425 BRR	REAL			REFS	776	961	DEFINED	773					
31530 BRSG	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	11	961	DEFINED	867					
10365 CB	REAL			REFS	469	3*486	DEFINED	487	468			469	
31325 CEP	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	8	185	DEFINED	871	955			961	
10334 COSD	REAL			REFS	2*375	395	DEFINED	202	373				
10340 D	REAL			REFS	391	392	DEFINED	524					
10404 DA	REAL			REFS	646	647	DEFINED	670					
10537 DATA	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	3	175	DEFINED	181					
				REFS	239	240	DEFINED	182	185			202	229
				REFS	250	241	DEFINED	243	247			248	249
				REFS	261	252	DEFINED	254	256			259	260
				REFS	282	265	DEFINED	267	269			270	277
				REFS	936	283	DEFINED	268	269			2*651	935
				REFS	550	937	DEFINED	608	639			170	222
3 DBS	REAL		SRCH	REFS	13	620	DEFINED	939	20			2*268	291
31446 DDH	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	10	175	DEFINED	610	614				
				REFS	631	632	DEFINED	202	229				
				REFS	2*626	632	DEFINED	697	657				
10406 DDHX	REAL			REFS	658	659	DEFINED	656					
16 DDH1	REAL		SRCH	REFS	13	656	DEFINED	631					
17 DDH2	REAL		SRCH	REFS	13	657	DEFINED	632					
10347 DF	REAL			REFS	573	575	DEFINED	621	402			526	544
				REFS	550								
10357 DGLT	REAL			REFS	440	444	DEFINED	446	479				
				REFS	429	438	DEFINED	478					
30735 DGRD	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	5	319	DEFINED	753	610			611	738
10252 DHAZ	REAL			REFS	386	444	DEFINED	446	573				
				REFS	772	940	DEFINED	255	358				
10412 DIST	REAL			REFS	703	702	DEFINED	702					
10275 DL	REAL			REFS	302	299	DEFINED	299					
10342 DMIN	REAL			REFS	522	392	DEFINED	392					
12 DPN	REAL		SRCH	REFS	13	683	DEFINED	708	606				
10414 DRDR	REAL			REFS	2*714	683	DEFINED	712					
10215 DTE	REAL			REFS	46	48	DEFINED						
145 DU	REAL		RDWRT	REFS	15	751	DEFINED	753					
10265 DUDR	REAL			REFS	356	269	DEFINED	269					
6522 END	REAL			REFS	166	184	DEFINED	198	218				
				REFS	26		DEFINED						
10234 FZAM	REAL			REFS	494	3*495	DEFINED	239					
10453 FZAMD	REAL			REFS	940	246	DEFINED	938	DEFINED			243	246
10240 FZAS	REAL			REFS	245	246	DEFINED	489					
10454 FZASD	REAL			REFS	940	495	DEFINED	939					
10375 FZASX	REAL			REFS	494	495	DEFINED	489	490				
10235 FZTW	REAL			REFS	523	558	DEFINED	940	240			935	
10242 FZTS	REAL			REFS	523	558	DEFINED	940	247			522	
10377 GAMMA	REAL			REFS	506	507	DEFINED	508	502				
10344 GD	REAL			REFS	402	419	DEFINED	475	526			544	550
				REFS	622	394	DEFINED						
10367 GDL	REAL			REFS	479	487	DEFINED	475	475			525	543
10345 GH	REAL			REFS	403	419	DEFINED	476	477				
				REFS	551	622	DEFINED	395					
10370 GHL	REAL		RDWRT	REFS	479	487	DEFINED	476	477			437	438
21 GLTR	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	6	15	DEFINED	428	430				
				REFS	439	20	DEFINED	309					
65 GMD	REAL		RDWRT	REFS	15	385	DEFINED	946					

PROGRAM ARP			73/74	OPT=1	FTN 4.8+508			03/13/81	08.29.30	PAGE	21
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION								
31205	INW	INTEGER	ARRAY		863 871 REFS	864 DEFINED	865 323 175	866 229	3*867 DEFINED	3*868 20	3*869 169
10223	INIT	INTEGER			223	232	134	650	659	661	671
0	IPEN	INTEGER	SRCH		REFS	133	647	708	DEFINED	616	873
1	IPN	INTEGER	SRCH		675 REFS	DEFINED	638	175	DEFINED	150	151
10224	IRD	INTEGER			13 REFS	136	677				
					I/O REFS	164	163				
10420	IROT	INTEGER			REFS	772	DEFINED	720	739		
10434	ISA1	INTEGER			REFS	812	2*817	2*828	DEFINED	797	
10435	ISA2	INTEGER			REFS	812	2*817	2*828	DEFINED	801	
10221	ISET	INTEGER			REFS	205	DEFINED	131	135	209	
10324	ISIM	INTEGER			REFS	834	835	837	DEFINED	357	
10437	ISR	INTEGER			REFS	809	812	2*817	2*828	DEFINED	805
10222	ITIME	INTEGER			REFS	187	191	192	204	DEFINED	809
10241	ITTG	INTEGER			REFS	490	522	DEFINED	244	245	204
10231	J	INTEGER			REFS	168	169	170	221	222	223
					292	333	334	896	897	2*898	291
10261	JGLT	INTEGER			2*910	DEFINED	167	220	290	331	907
10302	K	INTEGER			REFS	263	424	DEFINED	262	263	904
					REFS	333	334	537	538	645	659
					896	897	2*838	906	907	2*910	895
					DEFINED	332	536	643	655	667	
10401	KK	INTEGER			REFS	540	DEFINED	537	257	275	
10254	NA	INTEGER			REFS	310	311	DEFINED	DEFINED	250	
10267	NBLST	INTEGER			REFS	581	582	692	250	DEFINED	839
10245	NCEP	INTEGER			REFS	953	955	DEFINED	2*871	353	
10323	NCT	INTEGER			REFS	839	859	860	440	445	487
10300	ND	INTEGER			REFS	319	751	753	622	647	671
10263	NDBG	INTEGER			REFS	2*281	319	419	812	813	821
					508	577	620	621	767	812	894
					708	721	751	753	590	623	
					831	DEFINED	267	297			
10247	NDHT	INTEGER			REFS	285	286				
10244	NGER	INTEGER			DEFINED	252	DEFINED	249	424	425	433
10260	NGLT	INTEGER			REFS	280	264	307			
					REFS	263	264				
10253	NH	INTEGER			DEFINED	261	319	722	731	743	753
					REFS	318	256				
10271	NLOOP	INTEGER			DEFINED	256	952	950	DEFINED	260	
10220	NPRT	INTEGER			REFS	323	833	844	874	944	
					REFS	137	266				
10277	NR	INTEGER			DEFINED	130	751	753			
10251	NRDR	INTEGER			REFS	319	751	254			
10250	NSMP	INTEGER			REFS	710	DEFINED	859	860	871	940
					REFS	357	848				
10257	NVT	INTEGER			DEFINED	253	305	534	536	561	
					REFS	304					
10243	OMEG	REAL			DEFINED	260	DEFINED	248	533	560	620
10	OMEGA	REAL	SRCH		REFS	371	372	373	DEFINED	371	
					REFS	13	663	686			
10451	OMEGD	REAL			627	628	940	936			
10255	OMGS	REAL			REFS	940	DEFINED	258			
10452	OMGSD	REAL			REFS	940	DEFINED	937			

PROGRAM ARP			73/74	CPT=1	FTN 4.8+508			03/13/81	08.29.30	PAGE	22
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION		REFS	510	511	523	524	525	
10352 O2	REAL				DEFINED	413	507	523			
10225 P1	REAL				REFS	497	502	506		791	794
31364 PK	REAL		ARRAY		795	156	955	DEFINED	854		
10424 PKA	REAL				REFS	753	755				
10442 PKBAR	REAL				REFS	857	2+875	DEFINED	849	823	850
10305 PKBASE	REAL				REFS	823	850	DEFINED	337		
31422 PKBL	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	9	953	DEFINED	858		
10327 PKBLST	REAL				REFS	704	821	827	DEFINED	361	704
10306 PKBLT	REAL				REFS	826	853	DEFINED	338	826	853
10237 PKBLX	REAL				REFS	279	704	242	279		
31410 PKD	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	9	953	DEFINED	856		
10326 PKDH	REAL				REFS	678	821	827	DEFINED	360	678
10304 PKDHIT	REAL				REFS	825	852	DEFINED	336	825	852
10236 PKDHX	REAL				REFS	278	678	241	278		
31313 PKG	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	8	953	DEFINED	158	857	
26541 PKM	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	4	DEFINED				
10256 PKPF	REAL				REFS	349	350	DEFINED	259	349	350
10440 PKPRNT	REAL				REFS	836	837	835	836		
31376 PKR	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	9	953	DEFINED	855		
10303 PKRADR	REAL				REFS	824	851	DEFINED	335	824	851
10330 PKRDR	REAL				REFS	821	824	DEFINED	362	715	716
25221 PKS	REAL		ARRAY		717	4	828	906	DEFINED	334	828
10325 PKSAMP	REAL				REFS	898	823	827	828	829	2+830
10444 PKSD	REAL				REFS	767	821	757	827		
10307 PKTDT	REAL				DEFINED	831	359	755	827		
10310 PKTCT2	REAL				REFS	876	877	DEFINED	875	876	877
10621 PK1	REAL				REFS	829	836	849	875	829	
57 PVT	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	830	875	DEFINED	830		
10450 R	REAL		ARRAY	RDWRT	REFS	3	319	753	DEFINED	306	
10407 RA	REAL				REFS	7	15	2+306			
10446 RANG	REAL				REFS	923	DEFINED	921			
31337 RANGE	REAL				REFS	658	659	670			
2 RBS	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	910	DEFINED	903			
31434 RDH	REAL		ARRAY	SPCH	REFS	8	810	903	921	302	303
10403 RDHX	REAL				REFS	13	620	DEFINED	609	2+289	292
14 RDH1	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	10	175	185	202		
15 RDH2	REAL				REFS	624	629	696	229		
125 RDR	REAL				REFS	645	647	DEFINED	645		
10346 RF	REAL		ARRAY	SRCH	REFS	13	644	DEFINED	629	717	
10356 RGLT	REAL				REFS	15	711	712	713		
30225 RGRD	REAL				REFS	559	567	573	4+716		
10447 RPK	REAL				DEFINED	401	524	543	621	567	
11 RPN	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	440	444	446	559		
10431 RR	REAL				DEFINED	428	437	478	479		
10311 RRBAR	REAL				REFS	5	753	906			
10312 RRBAR2	REAL			SRCH	REFS	909	2+910	DEFINED	605		
10416 RRDR	REAL				REFS	13	682	708			
31472 RRG	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	778	785	DEFINED	777		
10274 RRNG	REAL				REFS	785	866	DEFINED	341	785	
					REFS	786	870	DEFINED	342	786	
					REFS	2+716	717	DEFINED	714		
					REFS	11	2+870	DEFINED	866		
					REFS	291	292	DEFINED	287	291	292

PROGRAM ARR			73/74 OPT=1		FTN 4.8+508		03/13/81	08.29.30	PAGE	23
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION							
10430 RRR	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	777	786	DEFINED	776	
31504 RRS	REAL		ARRAY		REFS	11	961	DEFINED	870	
31352 RSUM	REAL				REFS	8	909	915	923	
					DEFINED	902	909	915		
144 RU	REAL				REFS	15	751	753		
10432 SA1	REAL			RDWRT	REFS	2*791	794	798	813	DEFINED
					REFS	794				787
10433 SA2	REAL				REFS	795	802	813	DEFINED	793
67 SDD	REAL		ARRAY	RDWRT	REFS	15	351	953		795
101 SDH	REAL		ARRAY	RDWRT	REFS	15	352	953		
10321 SIGD	REAL				REFS	392	394	DEFINED	351	
10322 SIGH	REAL				REFS	392	393	395	DEFINED	352
10333 SINO	REAL				REFS	375	393	467	2*469	525
					DEFINED	372				550
10436 SR	REAL				REFS	810	813	DEFINED	804	
10262 SRNG	REAL				REFS	298	299	DEFINED	265	
10335 TANO	REAL				REFS	466	543	559	567	615
					DEFINED	374	375			687
10364 TANQX	REAL				REFS	474	DEFINED	466	467	
10254 TGTC	REAL				REFS	2*702	DEFINED	268		
10216 TME	REAL				REFS	47	48			
10230 VALUE	REAL		ARRAY	RDWRT	REFS	170	222	DEFINED	164	217
14 VTHT	REAL				REFS	6	15	540		
10354 XGLT	REAL				REFS	426	DEFINED	425		
10276 XI	REAL				REFS	302	908	914	915	DEFINED
					REFS	908				301
10445 XIKS	REAL				REFS	898	908	909	DEFINED	907
10400 XK	REAL				REFS	538	DEFINED	535		
11 XOMG	REAL		ARRAY	RDWRT	REFS	6	15	312	DEFINED	312
10273 XRNG	REAL				REFS	297	299	302	DEFINED	284
					REFS	849	850	851	853	295
10441 XSAMP	REAL				REFS	865	866	867	868	861
					DEFINED	848	859	860	869	870
10443 XSMP	REAL				REFS	862	867	868	870	875
6521 YES	REAL				DEFINED	861	862			
					REFS	55	151	190	882	972
10331 Z1	REAL				DEFINED	20				
10332 Z2	REAL				REFS	370	371	417	558	
					REFS	370	417	494	557	
FILE NAMES										
0 INPUT	MODE									
410 OUTPUT	FMT									
1020 TAPE1				WRITES	182	184	READS	197	MOTION	152
				186	203					162
1430 TAPE2				MOTION	153					
2040 TAPE3				MOTION	154					
2450 TAPE4				MOTION	155					
0 TAPES	FMT			READS	54	149	189	207	217	971
410 TAPE6	MIXED			WRITES	30					881
				41	45	32	34	35	36	39
				60	61	48	52	53	56	58
				69	70	62	63	64	65	59
				78	79	71	72	73	74	68
				87	88	80	81	82	83	77
				96	97	89	90	91	92	85
						98	99	100	101	86
										93
										95
										104

PROGRAM ARP		73/74	OPT=1	FTN 4.8+508		03/13/81		08.29.30		PAGE	24
FILE NAMES		MODE									
			105	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
			115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123
			124	125	126	127	128	129	138	139	140
			141	147	148	163	173	188	191	192	199
			201	206	216	226	281	419	440	445	446
			487	508	546	547	548	577	588	620	621
			622	647	659	671	708	721	751	767	812
			813	821	831	837	845	846	871	878	879
			880	891	891	892	910	917	918	919	923
			926	929	934	940	946	947	953	955	958

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
4105 9	179	230
5157 10	586	582
5423 11	704	699
4141 12	192	187
0 13	214	213
4103 14	175	166
4005 15	134	972
5053 16	531	408
5075 17	543	534
5723 18	839	366
0 20	746	743
4704 21	440	436
5034 22	522	420
4162 23	203	190
5131 24	565	541
5500 25	748	745
0 26	961	960
5454 27	719	710
0 28	312	311
0 31	753	685
5375 37	682	756
5517 41	767	922
6157 43	924	924
6163 44	929	882
6137 45	916	900
0 47	913	904
4466 48	313	310
6065 49	893	893
5516 50	757	722
0 51	158	157
0 52	334	330
4076 53	172	167
4001 54	130	55
5565 55	792	789
5575 56	794	792
0 57	799	796
5610 58	800	798
4456 59	310	307
0 60	309	308
5136 61	573	545
0 65	539	536
5071 66	540	538
4447 67	307	304
0 68	306	305
6163 69	930	323
0 70	329	327
0 72	957	952
5115 74	556	412
4645 75	424	420
4671 76	433	424
4674 77	435	432
4471 78	323	318
5735 79	848	844
4035 80	152	137
4117 81	183	180
4234 82	231	208
0 83	232	231

INACTIVE

STATEMENT	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	PROPERTY	LENGTH	FROM-TO	INDEX	LOOP	EXIT
5331 84	513	435	510					
5127 85	530	2-420	527					
4562 86	420	514						
5357 87	535	561						
4023 88	147	136						
4175 89	209	205						
5425 90	703	692	701					
5354 92	676	623	624					
4324 94	275	271						
5207 95	613	603						
5215 96	616	612						
0 97	643	643						
0 98	803	800						
5617 99	804	802						
0 100	811	806						
5351 101	675	653						
5304 102	651	639						
5414 103	702	693						
0 104	700	694						
5165 105	590	581	585					
5366 106	685	590	677					
0 107	682	655						
5330 108	653	651						
5242 109	627	625						
5641 110	812	310						
0 111	302	300						
4415 115	298	285						
4407 116	296	286	294					
0 117	674	657						
4495 118	295	288	289					
0 119	292	290						
7214 1000	165	154	182					
7300 1001	219	54	189					
7267 1002	200	199	207					
10125 1003	353	955	881					
10142 1004	955	961	971					
7326 2000	227	173						
6577 2001	51	890						
6574 2002	51	30	45					
10050 2003	950	946	52					
7650 2004	372	871	56					
6567 2005	49	48	845					
10000 2006	941	940	879					
10146 2007	966	953	917					
10153 2008	958	955	926					
10040 2012	248	947						
7333 2000	841	878						
7751 3001	925	923						
7614 3003	832	831						
7726 3004	912	910						
7370 5003	448	419						
7524 5004	713	721						

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OPT=1

73/74

PROGRAM ARP

LOCPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4110	81	I	180 183	126	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	
4145	8	I	196 199	11B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	
4201	13	I	213 214	2B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4205	2	I	215 228	24B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4214	4	J	220 225	11B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4237	83	I	231 232	2B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4354	116	I	286 296	36B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4372	119	J	290 292	6B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4425	111	I	300 302	7B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4443	68	I	305 306	3B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4453	60	I	308 309	2B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4462	28	I	311 312	3B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4472	69	I	323 930	1476B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4475	70	I	327 329	3B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4502	52	I	330 334	20B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4503	52	J	331 334	15B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4511	52	K	332 334	3B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4543	1	ISIM	357 840	1165B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
4675	84	IGL	435 513	137B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5063	65	K	536 539	6B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5152	10	I	582 586	10B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5233	92	I	623 676	124B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5265	97	K	643 649	15B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5311	107	K	655 662	17B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5332	117	K	667 674	17B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5400	104	I	694 700	14B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5471	20	I	743 746	6B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5602	57	I	796 799	6B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5611	98	I	800 803	6B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
5626	100	I	806 811	13B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
6052	49	I	893 899	23B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
6053	49	J	894 899	17B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
6062	49	K	895 899	5B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
6076	45	I	900 916	44B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
6103	47	J	904 913	31B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
6104	47	K	905 913	26B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
6150	43	I	920 924	12B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
6211	72	I	952 957	40B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER
6255	26	I	960 961	24B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	EXITS	NOT INNER

COMMON BLOCKS LENGTH
SRCH 18
RDWRT 102

STATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH 12331
BUFFER LENGTH 1479
CM LABELED COMMON LENGTH 1705
52000B CM USED

SUBROUTINE ROTATE 73/74 CPT=1

FTN 4.8+508

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SUBROUTINE ROTATE (R,D,PHI,SIGNX)

ROTATES COORDINATE SYSTEM FROM TARGET SYSTEM
TO PROJECTILE SYSTEM OR VICE VERSA, DEPENDING
ON THE VALUE OF SIGNX (+1 = TO PROJECTILE SYSTEM,
AND -1 = TO TARGET SYSTEM).

RT = R
R = R*COS(PHI) - SIGNX*D*SIN(PHI)
D = D*COS(PHI) + SIGNX*RT*SIN(PHI)
END

009840
009850
009860
009870
009880
009890
009900
009910
009920
009930
009940

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=2)

ENTRY POINTS 2 ROTATE DEF LINE 1 REFERENCES 1

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS
0 D	REAL	F.P.		
0 PHI	REAL	F.P.		
0 R	REAL	F.P.		
30 RT	REAL	F.P.		
0 SIGNX	REAL	F.P.		
EXTERNALS				
COS	REAL	REFERENCES		10
SIN	REAL	LIBRARY	9	10
		LIBRARY	9	

9
2*9
8
10
9
10
2*10
9
10
DEFINED
DEFINED
DEFINED
DEFINED
DEFINED
DEFINED

STATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH
S20008 CM USED

J1B 25

03/13/81 08.25.30

FTN 4.8+508

SUBROUTINE READ 73/74 OPT=1

```

1      C
      C
      C
      C
      SUBROUTINE READ (X,INEW,ANAM,IRD,IOP,SR,SD,SH)
      READ IN SUPPLEMENTAL INPUTS
      DIMENSION X(50),H(9),O(3),V(5),G(3,10),PV(5),ANAM(50),INEW(50)
      DIMENSION SR(5,2),SD(5,2),SH(5,2)
      COMMON /RDWRT/ H,O,V,G,PV,GMR,GMD,GMH,SDD(10),SDH(10),IDAT(10)
      1. RCR(5),BBLST(5),HBLST(5),RU,DU
      DO 11 ID=1,10
      IDR = IDAT(ID)
      IF (IDR.EQ.0) GR. (INEW(IDR).EQ.0.AND.IOP.EQ.0) GO TO 11
      IF (X(28).GE.C.AND.ID.EQ.8) GO TO 11
      NN = ASS(X(IDR))
      IF (NN.EQ.0) GO TO 11
      IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1009) ANAM(IDR)
      GO TO (1,2,7,3,4,5,6,8),ID
      1 IF (X(9)) 21,20
      20 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1007) NN
      READ (IRD,*) (SDD(I),SDH(I),I=1,NN)
      GO TO 9
      21 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1008) NN
      READ (IRD,*) (SDD(I),I=1,NN)
      DO 12 I=1,NN
      SDD(I) = SDD(I)/1.1774
      12 SDD(I) = SDD(I)
      9 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1012)
      READ (IRD,*) GMR,GMD,GMH
      GO TO 11
      2 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1005) NN
      READ (IRD,*) (SR(I,1),SR(I,2),SD(I,1),SD(I,2),SH(I,1),SH(I,2),I=1,
      C NN)
      GO TO 11
      3 NN = NN + 1
      IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1006) NN
      READ (IRD,*) (H(I),I=1,NN)
      IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1014)
      READ (IRD,*) RU,DU
      GO TO 11
      4 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1001) NN
      READ (IRD,*) (O(I),I=1,NN)
      GO TO 11
      5 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1002) NN
      READ (IRD,*) (V(I),I=1,NN)
      IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1004) NN
      READ (IRD,*) (PV(I),I=1,NN)
      GO TO 11
      6 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1003) NN
      READ (IRD,*) ((G(I,J),I=1,3),J=1,NN)
      GO TO 11
      7 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1005)
      READ (IRD,*) (RCR(I),I=1,3)
      IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1013)
      READ (IRD,*) (ROR(4),ROR(5))
      GO TO 11
      8 IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1010) NN
      IF (IRD.EQ.5) WRITE (6,1011)

```


VARIABLES SN TYPE RELOCATION
707 IDR INTEGER
0 INEW INTEGER F.P.
0 IQPT INTEGER F.P.
0 IRD INTEGER F.P.

712 J INTEGER
710 NN INTEGER

11 O REAL
57 PV REAL
125 RDR REAL
144 RJ REAL
0 SD REAL
67 SDQ REAL
101 SCH REAL
0 SH REAL
0 SR REAL
14 V REAL
0 X REAL

FILE NAMES MODE
TAPE6 FMT

VARIABLES USED AS FILE NAMES, SEE ABOVE

INLINE FUNCTIONS TYPE ARGS DEF LINE REFERENCES
ASS 1 INTRIN 14

STATEMENT LABELS

DEF LINE REFERENCES

46 1 18 17
117 2 30 17
145 3 34 17
165 4 40 17
200 5 43 17
223 6 48 17
236 7 51 17
253 8 56 17
110 9 27 21
277 11 59 50
0 12 26 24
0 20 19 18
70 21 22 18
476 1000 FMT 60 35
514 1001 FMT 63 40
526 1002 FMT 65 43
534 1003 FMT 66 48
544 1004 FMT 68 45
553 1005 FMT 69 30
574 1006 FMT 72 51
606 1007 FMT 74 19
617 1008 FMT 76 22
627 1009 FMT 78 16

REFS 2*12 14 16 11
REFS 6 12 DEFINED 1
REFS 12 19 22 30
REFS 16 45 48 53
40 20 23 28
DEFINED 1 44 46 52
38 49 49 54
REFS 49 20 23 24
REFS 15 19 40 41
31 35 36 43
45 48 49 58
DEFINED 14 34 41 46
REFS 6 8 26 20
REFS 6 8 26 20
REFS 8 25 26 23
REFS 7 25 26 23
REFS 8 25 26 23
REFS 7 25 26 23
REFS 7 25 26 23
REFS 6 13 14 1
REFS 6 13 14 1

SUBROUTINE READ

73/74 OPT=1

FTN 4.8+508

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PAGE

4

STATEMENT LABELS

DEF LINE	REFERENCES
79	58
80	57
81	27
82	53
85	37

PROPERTIES

FROM-TO	LENGTH	EXT REFS	NOT INNER
10 59	273B	EXT REFS	
20 20	10B	EXT REFS	
24 26	3B	INSTACK	
31 31	15B	EXT REFS	
58 58	10B	EXT REFS	

LOOPS LABEL INDEX

LABEL	INDEX
7	ID
11	I
56	I
104	I
126	I
266	I

COMMON BLOCKS LENGTH

RDWRT

102

STATISTICS

PROGRAM LENGTH	CM LABELED COMMON LENGTH
747B	487
146B	102

52002B CM USED

```

1      SUBROUTINE WRITE (X,IWRT,CEP,SR,SD,SH)
      C
      C
      C      WRITE LIST OF DATA (OUTPUT & TAPE1)
      C
5      DIMENSION X(50),H(9),D(3),V(5),G(3,10),PV(5),CEP(10)
      DIMENSION SR(5,2),SD(5,2),SH(5,2)
      COMMON /RWRT/ H,G,V,G,PV,GMR,GMD,GMH,SDO(10),SDH(10),IDAT(10)
      1. FOR(5),HBLST(5),HBLST(5),RU,DU
      DO 8 I=1,50
      NN = ABS(X(I))
      IF(NN.EQ.0) GO TO 8
      DO 10 J=1,10
      JJ = J
      IF(IDAT(JJ).EQ.J) GO TO 11
      10 CONTINUE
      GO TO 8
      11 GO TO (1,2,7,3,4,5,6,9),JJ
      20 WRITE (IWRT,*) (SDO(K),SDH(K),K=1,NN)
      GO TO 13
      21 DO 12 K=1,NN
      12 CEP(K) = SDO(K)*1.1774
      WRITE (IWRT,*) (CEP(K),K=1,NN)
      13 WRITE (IWRT,*) GMR,GMD,GMH
      GO TO 8
      2 WRITE (IWRT,*) (SR(K,1),SR(K,2),SD(K,1),SD(K,2),SH(K,1),SH(K,2),
      1 K=1,NN)
      GO TO 8
      3 NN = NN + 1
      WRITE (IWRT,*) (H(K),K=1,NN)
      WRITE (IWRT,*) RU,DU
      GO TO 8
      4 WRITE (IWRT,*) (D(K),K=1,NN)
      GO TO 8
      5 WRITE (IWRT,*) (V(K),K=1,NN)
      WRITE (IWRT,*) (PV(K),K=1,NN)
      GO TO 8
      6 WRITE (IWRT,*) ((G(L,K),L=1,3),K=1,NN)
      GO TO 8
      7 WRITE (IWRT,*) (RDR(J),J=1,5)
      WRITE (IWRT,*) RDR(4),RDR(5)
      GO TO 8
      9 IF(X(I).GE.0.) GO TO 8
      WRITE (IWRT,*) (HBLST(J),HBLST(J),J=1,NN)
      8 CONTINUE
      END

```

010830
010840
010850
010860
010870
010880
010890
010900
010910
010920
010930
010940
010950
010960
010970
010980
010990
011000
011010
011020
011030
011040
011050
011060
011070
011080
011090
011100
011110
011120
011130
011140
011150
011160
011170
011180
011190
011200
011210
011220
011230
011240
011250
011260
011270
011280
011290

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=2)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
3 WRITE	1	47

LOOPS	LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES	EXT REFS	NOT INNER
7	8	I	10 46	176B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	
14	10	J	13 16	53	INSTACK	EXITS	
43		K	20 20	10B	INSTACK	EXT REFS	
60	12	K	22 23	3B			
77		K	27 27	15B			
171		J	45 45	10B			

COMMON BLOCKS LENGTH
RDWRT 102

STATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH 320B 208
CM LABELED COMMON LENGTH 146B 102
52000B CM USED

SUBROUTINE GRIDS 73/74 QFT=1

```

1 SUBROUTINE GRIDS (PK,NH,KK,R,D,NR,ND,NDBG)
2
3   C   READ IN FRAGMENTATION PK GRID REDEFINE AND ORIENT
4   C   AXES TO CORRESPOND WITH GEOMETRY OF MODEL
5
6   C   GRIDS ARE IN ROTATED PROJECTILE COORDINATE SYSTEM.
7
8   C
9   C
10  DIMENSION PK(40,20,8),R(8,4),D(8,21)
11  DO 1 I=1,NH
12    READ (KK,1001) NR,ND
13    IF(NDBG.EQ.5) WRITE (6,2001) NR,ND
14    READ (KK,1000) (R(I,NR-J+1),J=1,NR)
15    READ (KK,1000) (D(I,ND-J+1),J=1,ND)
16    NR = NR-1
17    ND = ND-1
18
19  C   REDEFINE GRIDS AT CENTER OF CELLS (AT PK)
20  C   AND CHANGE SIGN OF GRID COORDINATES AND
21  C   CHANGE ALL INDICES TO GET GRID COORDINATES
22  C   IN ASCENDING ORDER AND IN PROPER RELATIONSHIP
23  C   TO ARPSIM GEOMETRY.
24
25  DO 4 J=1,NR
26    R(I,J) = -(R(I,J) + R(I,J+1))/2.
27    DO 5 J=1,ND
28      D(I,J) = -(D(I,J) + D(I,J+1))/2.
29      IF(NDBG.EQ.5) WRITE (6,2000) (R(I,J),J=1,NR)
30      IF(NDBG.EQ.5) WRITE (6,2000) (D(I,J),J=1,ND)
31      DO 1 J=1,NR
32        1 READ (KK,1002) (PK(NR-J+1,ND-K+1,I),K=1,ND)
33        IF(NDBG.NE.5) RETURN
34        DO 2 J=1,NR
35          DO 2 J=1,NR
36            WRITE (6,2002) (PK(J,K,I),K=1,ND)
37          2 CONTINUE
38          1000 FORMAT (10F7.1)
39          1001 FORMAT (2I3)
40          1002 FORMAT (10F7.5)
41          2000 FORMAT (1X,10F7.1)
42          2001 FORMAT (1X,2I3)
43          2002 FORMAT (1X,10F7.5)
44        END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=2)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
3 GRIDS	1	32
		43

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION
0 0		REAL	ARRAY F.P.
307 1		INTEGER	

RELOCATION

VARIABLES SN TYPE
210 J INTEGER

311 K INTEGER
0 KK INTEGER
0 ND INTEGER
0 NDBG INTEGER
0 NH INTEGER
0 NR INTEGER

0 PK REAL
0 R REAL
ARRAY
ARRAY

FILE NAMES MODE
TAPE6 FMT
VARIABLES USED AS FILE NAMES, SEE ABOVE

STATEMENT LABELS
0 1
0 2
0 4
0 5
271 1000 FMT
273 1001 FMT
275 1002 FMT
277 2000 FMT
301 2001 FMT
303 2002 FMT

DEF LINE REFERENCES
31 10
36 33
25 24
27 26
37 13
38 11
39 31
40 28
41 12
42 35

LOOPS LABEL INDEX FROM-TO LENGTH PROPERTIES
7 1 I 10 31 150B
20 J 13 13 11B
35 J 14 14 11B
56 4 J 24 25 4B
70 5 J 26 27 4B
101 J 28 28 10B
117 J 29 29 10B
131 J 30 31 24B
134 K 31 31 15B
162 I 33 36 24B
163 J 34 36 21B
166 K 35 35 12B

REFS 13 14 3*25 3*27 28 29 31
35 DEFINED 14 24 26 28 29
30
REFS 31 35 DEFINED 31 35
DEFINED 1 11 13 14
REFS 12 2*14 16 26 29
DEFINED 1 11 16 2*31 35
REFS 12 28 29 32 DEFINED 1
REFS 10 33 DEFINED 1
REFS 12 2*13 15 24 28 30 31
34 DEFINED 1 15
REFS 9 35 DEFINED 1 31
REFS 9 2*25 28 DEFINED 1 13 25

STATISTICS LENGTH 350B 232
PROGRAM 52000B CM USED

```

1      SUBROUTINE SEARCH (II,JJ,R,D,H)
      C
      C      DETERMINES WHETHER INTERCEPT OF TRAJECTORY WITH DIRECT
      C      HIT BOX PLACES FALLS WITHIN BOUNDARY OF DIRECT HIT BOX.
5      C      UPDATES PENETRATION (BOX INTERCEPT) COORDINATES (RPN,DPN,HPN)
      C      IF HEIGHT COMPONENT INDICATES BOX PENETRATION OCCURS
      C      PRIOR TO CURRENT HPN POINT ALONG TRAJECTORY. INITIAL VALUE
      C      OF HPN IS BASED ON BURST POINT HEIGHT, BH.
      C
10     COMMON /SRCH/ IPN,IPN,RBS,DBS,HBS,BR,BD,BH,OMEGA,RPN,DPN
      C,HPN,RDH1,RDH2,DDH1,DDH2,DDH1,DDH2
      C,DX(R1,R2,D1,D2,H1,H2) = (R2-R1)*(D2-D1)+(H2-H1)*(H011840
      C2-H1)
      C
      C      CALL INTRCP (R,D,H,JJ)
      C
15     IF(R.GT.RDH2.OR.R.LT.RDH1) RETURN
      C      IF(D.GT.DDH2.OR.D.LT.DDH1) RETURN
      C      IF(H.GT.HDH2.OR.H.LT.HDH1) RETURN
      C      IPEN = IPEN + 1
      C
20     IF(OMEGA.GE.0..AND.H.LT.HPN) RETURN
      C      IF(OMEGA.LT.0..AND.H.GT.HPN) RETURN
      C      RPN = R
      C      DPN = D
      C      HPN = H
      C      IPN = II
      C      END
25

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=2)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	16	17	19	20	25
3 SEARCH	1	15					
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION				
6 BD	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10		
7 BH	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10		
5 BR	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10		
0 D	REAL		F.P.	REFS	14	2*16	22 DEFINED 1
3 DBS	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10		
16 DDH1	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10	16	
17 DDH2	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10	16	
12 DPN	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10	DEFINED	22
0 H	REAL		F.P.	REFS	14	2*17	19 20 23
				DEFINED	1		
4 HBS	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10		
20 HDH1	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10	17	
21 HDH2	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10	17	
13 HPN	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10	19	
0 II	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	24	DEFINED	20 23
0 IPEN	INTEGER		SRCH	REFS	10	18	18
1 IPN	INTEGER		SRCH	REFS	10	DEFINED	24
0 JJ	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	14	DEFINED	1
10 OMEGA	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10	19	20
0 R	REAL		F.P.	REFS	14	2*15	21
2 RBS	REAL		SRCH	REFS	10		DEFINED 1

03/13/81 08.29.30

FTN 4.8+508

73/74 CPT=1

SUBROUTINE SEARCH

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	
14 RDH1		REAL	SRCH	10	15
15 RDH2		REAL	SRCH	10	15
11 RPN		REAL	SRCH	10	DEFINED 21

EXTERNALS

INTRCP	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES
		4	14

INLINE FUNCTIONS

DX	TYPE	ARGS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
	REAL	6 <td>12 <td></td> </td>	12 <td></td>	

COMMON BLOCKS

SRCH	LENGTH
	18

STATISTICS

PROGRAM LENGTH	468	38
CM LABELED COMMON LENGTH	228	18
520008 CM USED		

08.29.30

03/13/81

FTN 4.8+508

SUBROUTINE INTERP 73/74 OPT=1

```

1      SUBROUTINE INTERP (BR,BD,BH,RCRD,DGRD,HGT,IH1,IH2,PKS,PK,NR,ND,RU,012370
      C DU,NH,NDBG)012380
      C012390
      C      INTERPOLATES IN PK GRID TABLES.012400
      C012410
      C      DIMENSION PKS(40,20,8),RCRD(8,41),DGRD(8,21),HGT(9)012420
      C      XINT(A,B,C,D,E) = E + (D-E)*(B-C)/(B-A)012430
      C012440
      C      FOR EACH HEIGHT, FIND R,D BOUNDS WHICH BRACKET BURST012450
      C      POINT.012460
      C012470
      C      P2 = -1.012480
      C012490
      C      INITIAL PASS FOR LOWER HEIGHT BOUND.012500
      C012510
      C012520
      C      IH = IH1012530
      C      4 CALL FIND (BR,RCRD,NR,IH,IR1,IR2)012540
      C      CALL FIND (BD,DGRD,ND,IH,ID1,ID2)012550
      C012560
      C      SET UP INTERPOLATION PARAMETERS & INTERPOLATE012570
      C      TO GET APPROXIMATE PK(FRAG).012580
      C012590
      C      R1 = -RU + RCRD(IH,1)012600
      C      IF(IR1.NE.0) R1 = RCRD(IH,IR1)012610
      C      R2 = RU + RCRD(IH,NR)012620
      C      IF(IR2.NE.0) R2 = RCRD(IH,IR2)012630
      C      D1 = -DU + DGRD(IH,1)012640
      C      IF(ID1.NE.0) D1 = DGRD(IH,ID1)012650
      C      D2 = DU + DGRD(IH,ND)012660
      C      IF(ID2.NE.0) D2 = DGRD(IH,ID2)012670
      C      IF(BR.LT.R1.OR.BR.GT.R2) GO TO 7012680
      C      IF(BD.LT.D1.OR.BD.GT.D2) GO TO 7012690
      C      IF(NDBG.EQ.4) WRITE (6,*) 'IR1,IR2,ID1,ID2,R1,R2,D1,D2 = ',012700
      C      IR1,IR2,ID1,ID2,R1,R2,D1,D2012710
      C012720
      C      INTERPOLTE FOR BURST RANGE ALONG LOWER DEFLECTION BOUND.012730
      C012740
      C012750
      C      PD1 = 0.012760
      C      IF(ID1.EQ.0) GO TO 1012770
      C      PR1 = 0.012780
      C      IF(IR1.NE.0) PR1 = PKS(IR1,ID1,IH)012790
      C      PR2 = 0.012800
      C      IF(IR2.NE.0) PR2 = PKS(IR2,ID1,IH)012810
      C      PD1 = XINT(R1,R2,BR,PR1,PR2)012820
      C      IF(NDBG.EQ.4) WRITE (6,*) 'PR1,PR2,BR,PD1 = ',PR1,PR2,BR,PD1012830
      C      PD2 = 0.012840
      C012850
      C      INTERPOLATE FOR BURST RANGE ALONG UPPER DEFLECTION BOUND.012860
      C012870
      C012880
      C      IF(ID2.EQ.0) GO TO 2012890
      C      PR1 = 0.012900
      C      IF(IR1.NE.0) PR1 = PKS(IR1,ID2,IH)012910
      C      PR2 = 0.012920
      C      IF(IR2.NE.0) PR2 = PKS(IR2,ID2,IH)012930
      C      PD2 = XINT(R1,R2,BR,PR1,PR2)
      C      IF(NDBG.EQ.4) WRITE (6,*) 'PR1,PR2,BR,PD2 = ',PR1,PR2,BR,PD2
      C

```


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